THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 155

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Works on Program

Will Industry Keep Promises?

New New Deal Needs Big Ideas

Britain Proffers Friendship

Turkey Adopts West's Sunday

Glenn Curtiss Opened Skyway

THE Roosevelt Administration rallies from the blow Supreme Court decisions dealt New Deal's major propositions and begins to piece together a program. With 750 NRA codes suddenly rendered inoperative, first concern is to hold up wages, to hold down working hours and to prevent return of child labor. Industry and business respond to an informal call and say they will voluntarily maintain the standards no law now enforces until reorganization is effected. Violations begin to occur at once, but hope of an authority is seen in a general codes law within the Supreme Court's specifications or by enlargement of the Federal Trade Commission's powers. President Roosevelt seeks the best way out as the fruit of many consultations—When his salvage program is put together he will broadcast it to the nation.

¶ Disastrous reactions through fear of what could transpire call for sober judgment. The United Mine Workers ordered preparations for a strike of 450,000 bituminous coal miners on June 17, with collapse of wage negotiations. The textile workers' officials hold a hasty convention. Chicago concerns speak out to tell workers hours and wages will not be shifted. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce has been a bitter foe of NRA, but President Harper Sibley warmly advocates continuance of its provisions on a voluntary basis. Industry has said it was now able and willing to do the right thing without government control—Its golden opportunity to prove this appears to be at hand.

¶ Congressional discussion shows no clearly defining plans. Inflation comes in for heavier discussion than before. A new New Deal, not seeming to originate on Capitol Hill, must be dictated from the White House or from the people themselves. Powerful currents of thought have been stirring the American people—Can these articulate a form of procedure of real help for Washington?

¶ London newspapers comment freely on what they term the "collapse of the New Deal." The Telegraph believes a setback in the progress of recovery coupled with a setback in the improving relations of capital and labor would be a national disaster. It sees the President needing all his courage and resources. The Manchester Guardian sees "an intimidating prospect" ahead, fearing wage-cutting and price-cutting. The Morning Post believes the effects less far-reaching than seemed. The Telegraph offers a consoling thought—"The good sense of the American people can be trusted."

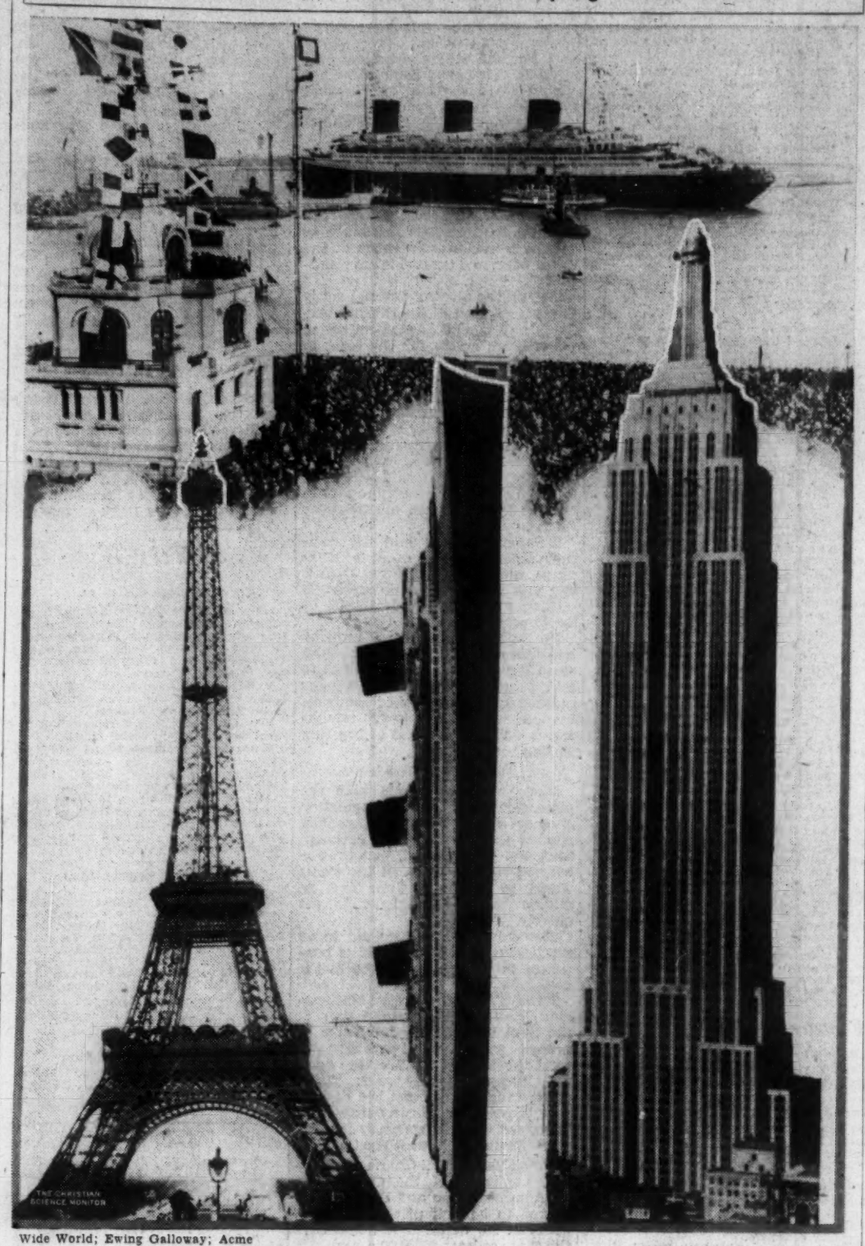
¶ San Diego throws open the $15,000,000 California Pacific International Exposition which emphasizes the conquest of the American West. In a scene of rare semitropical beauty the exposition palaces, many of them permanent structures, house exhibits which tell a stirring story of the conquest of surf-pounded coasts and great wastes of land. With color and beauty and music enhancing the charm, San Diego sings a song to attract multitudes across the continent and across the oceans—Conquest is the right note for a saga in these recovery days.

¶ Stanley Baldwin and Anthony Eden of the British Cabinet reiterate on successive days that Britain greatly desires to develop its friendship with the United States. As Baldwin may soon become Prime Minister and Eden Foreign Secretary, this becomes significant—Can a new New Deal at home be supplemented by a new New Deal with a nation which, in many ways, speaks the same tongue?

¶ Turkey's National Assembly abandons a tradition of centuries and makes Sunday instead of Friday the weekly day of rest. This is one of many blows President Mustapha Kemal Ataturk has struck at Mohammedan customs. He had riots on his hands when he had the Koran lifted out of Arabic into Turkish and again when he installed loudspeakers and broadcasting in the mosques. His reply was characteristic of the revolutionary reforms he has brought to his country—He said the people's religion must meet modern needs in a modern way.

¶ Glenn Hammond Curtiss' world-startling flight down the Hudson from Albany to New York City is commemorated on its 25th anniversary. Mayor LaGuardia flies the old course with more speed but less adventure. Curtiss' box-kite affair with an engine of his own making covered the 150 miles in 2 hours, 46 minutes, with a stop at Poughkeepsie for gasoline, doing what most men then believed impossible and winning the New York Times' $10,000 prize. The Wrights flew first—But Glenn Curtiss probably did more to advance flying than any other one man.

Seeks to Set a Speed Record in Keeping With Her Size



Wide World; Ewing Galloway; Acme

A Giant In and Out of Her Element

Upper—French Liner Normandie on Her Maiden Passage to New York. Lower—The 1027-Foot Liner in Comparison With the Paris Eiffel Tower (Left) and the Empire State Building

Normandie Leaves Havre on Maiden Atlantic Voyage

Wife of President Lebrun Aboard for What May Be Record Run

ABOARD THE S.S. NORMANDIE, BOUND FOR AMERICA, May 29 (AP)—France's pride of the sea, the S.S. Normandie, sailed from Le Havre at 6:30 p. m. (12:30 p. m., E. S. T.) today, carrying $29,700,000 in gold and 1200 passengers, attempting to set a transatlantic record into New York.

The liner makes a quick run to Southampton, then puts out to sea, heading straight for New York, at 11 p. m.

A great crowd waved and cheered on the dock. Naval planes flew overhead. Whistles blew.

LE HAVRE, France, May 29 (AP)—Honor passengers for the trip aboard the 79,000-ton "floating city" are Mme. Albert Lebrun, wife of the President; her daughter, Mme. Marie Fraysellinard; her daughter-in-law, Mme. Jean Lebrun, and William Bertrand, French Minister of Merchant Marine. They will watch the 1027 feet of steel-encased power and luxury try to beat the speed records of Germany's Europa and Bremen and Italy's Rex.

The $53,000,000 ship is expected to show a speed of more than 30 knots.

The Europa holds the record for the westward crossing of the North Atlantic—3199 sea miles from Cherbourg breakwater to Ambrose lightship—in four days, 17 hours and six minutes, an average of 27.92 knots. The distance from Le Havre to New York is 3293 miles.

[A descriptive article on the Normandie appears on page 5.]

Ataturk Makes Sunday Turkey's Weekly Rest Day

ANGORA, Turkey, May 29 (AP)—The National Assembly yesterday discarded a centuries' old tradition, adopting a bill which makes Sunday instead of Friday the weekly day of rest in Turkey.

The ruling which makes Sunday, Turkey's national day of rest is an important step in the determined efforts led by President Kemal Ataturk to abolish many Mohammedan customs.

His actions, particularly that depriving priests of century-old rights, have resulted in numerous plots for his overthrow.

Flier Who Vanished in 1927 Reported as Jungle Dweller

Redfern Has Been Acting as 'Medicine Man' in Dutch Guiana, Roche Says—Aviator's Wife Awaits More Complete Identification

COLON, Panama, May 20 (AP)—An amazing account of finding Paul Redfern, American aviator who disappeared eight years ago, living as a "medicine man" in the jungle of Dutch Guiana, was related today by Tom Roche.

The informant, a German-born American citizen, said he lived for three months in 1933 with Mr. Redfern, who vanished while on a flight from Brunswick, Ga., to Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. Roche previously had told his story to James L. Park, United States Consul here, and Mr. Park relayed to the State Department at Washington the narrator's offer to lead a rescue expedition to Mr. Redfern's rude hut in an Indian village far from civilization.

Crashed in Mountains

Mr. Roche said Mr. Redfern was critically injured when his plane crashed against a mountain. Indians who found the aviator with both legs and his left arm broken nursed the flier back to health, he said.

He declared he encountered Mr. Redfern in the Indian village after hearing natives talk of the "great white medicine man."

The American identified himself as Redfern, Mr. Roche asserted, and related the circumstances of the mishap which befell his attempted nonstop hop.

Mr. Roche said the flier had his rescuers retrieve the canvas fuselage from the wreckage of his plane and spread it above his hut as a roof covering.

Brings Flier's Messages

The canvas was green and yellow, he said, the colors of Redfern's plane when he embarked on his aerial adventure in August, 1927.

Mr. Roche said that when he left the native village, Mr. Redfern begged him to take a message to his father, Dr. Carl Redfern of Washington, D. C., and his wife, Gertrude, whose whereabouts he said he did not know.

(Mrs. Paul Redfern, informed of Mr. Roche's narrative in Cleveland, Ohio, said she hoped it had "more truth in it than others we have received in the last few years.")

Memorial Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on May 30, a legal holiday.

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Nineteen Bills For Municipal Lighting Killed

Senate Follows House and Ends Prospects for New Legislation

Boston Today—

Also sees State prodded for inaction on child labor—House Committee debate bring out that $500,000 a year might be saved by state purchase of El—Interstate compact held out as long-range hope for saving NRA gains—Stock offerings in East Boston race track bitterly assailed—Mayor decide to ask for new $2,000,000 City Hall.

***Lights*—Public-Owned Plant Bills Lose in Senate**

Legislation facilitating municipal ownership of light and power plants appeared eliminated from chances of passage this session when the Senate today defeated 19 measures designed to ease such control. The vote was 17 to 15, said to be the closest poll on such measures in recent years. Previously the House had taken similar action.

The Senators were restless today. Only when quorums were needed did more than a dozen occupy chairs at the big round table. Observers noted the empty chairs, heard arguments in progress, surmised most of the members had made up their minds how to vote before the oratory began.

Although 19 bills were adversely affected, debate centered on only one. It was designed to simplify proceedure for municipal ownership. Under the present laws it is necessary for cities to obtain a two-thirds city council vote on two different occasions and a majority public vote before plants may be purchased or established. The bill under consideration lowered the requirement to one majority vote of the council and the people.

Speaking for the bill Senator John S. Sullivan, Worcester, pointed out that not one municipal plant has been established since the present law was passed in 1914.

[Today's Senate action is only a part of Massachusetts utility legislation, history points out on page 3.]

***Child Labor*—Barbs Fired at Legislature**

All the evils of child labor were thrown in the face of the Massachusetts Legislature, and the Department of Labor and Industries today as NRA provisions to regulate child labor went by the boards.

The barbs tossed in the direction of these two bodies came from the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the Massachusetts Consumers League, both strong in their censure of the Legislature for its recent failure to ratify the national child labor amendment. They charged the Legislature with burying the present child labor bill which would prohibit employment of children under sixteen. It is still in committee.

"If this bill and other child labor legislation had been acted on, children in industry would be protected

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

NRA Puts Trust in Industry As President Prepares Plan To Present Direct to People

Unscrambling the Alphabet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 29

New Deal alphabetical agencies apparently doomed because their work is dependent on Section 3, NIRA, which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, include the following:

ALB—Automobile Labor Board.
CAB—Consumers Advisory Board.
IAB—Industrial Advisory Board.
FACA—Federal Alcohol Control Administration.
LAB—Labor Advisory Board.
NIRB—National Industrial Recovery Board.
NLRB—National Labor Relations Board.
NRA—National Recovery Administration.
PA—Petroleum Administration.
SLRB—Steel Labor Relations Board.
TLRB—Textile Labor Relations Board.

Agencies created under Title I, Section II, NIRA, which will lapse June 16 unless authorized by a new law to continue, include:

CES—Committee on Economic Security.
CSB—Central Statistical Board.
EHFA—Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc.
EIB—Export-Import Bank.
FSHC—Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation.
NEC—National Emergency Council.
NRB—National Resources Board.
PWEHC—Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation.
SAPFT—Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade.
USIS—United States Information Service

Agencies created under other laws, and therefore safe for the present, include:

AAA—Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
ACA—Advisory Committee on Allotments.
BAPC—Business Advisory and Planning Council.
CCC—Civilian Conservation Corps.
CCC—Commodity Credit Corporation.
DAI—Division of Applications and Information.
ECW—Emergency Conservation Work
FAC—Federal Aviation Commission.
FCC—Federal Communications Commission.
FCA—Farm Credit Administration.
FDIC—Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
FHA—Federal Housing Administration.
FERA—Federal Emergency Relief Administration.
HOLC—Home Owners' Loan Corporation.
NMB—National Mediation Board.
PWA—Public Works Administration.
RFC—Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
RA—Resettlement Administration.
REA—Rural Electrification Administration.
SEC—Securities and Exchange Commission.
TVA—Tennessee Valley Authority.
USES—United States Employment Service.
WPA—Works Progress Administration.

The **FCOT**—Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation—created under the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, expires June 16 unless continued by Congress.

Anglo-American Amity Urged By Eden and Baldwin

Chief Figures in Mooted Cabinet Revision Look Squarely Toward U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 29—Reiteration on two successive days of the need for Anglo-American friendship by two such internationally known British statesmen as Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, and Mr. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, is taken here to mean that the British Government greatly desires to develop friendship with the United States.

Mr. Baldwin is generally expected

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Organized Labor Prepares Forces To Guard Rights

Employers and Workers Urged by President Not to Act Hastily

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 29—Organized labor, forced back on its own resources by the sweeping away of every guarantee of wages, hours and working conditions which protected it under NRA, grimly counted its resources today in anticipation of nation-wide industrial and labor disturbances.

At the personal request of President Roosevelt, leaders of industry sought to stave off any sudden collapse in wage and hour scales which it is believed would immediately precipitate an industrial-labor struggle of major proportions.

Labor leaders received a simultaneous appeal from the White House to hold off strikes as long as possible in the hope that some way may be devised of replacing the props which the Supreme Court's decision knocked out from under the existing economic system.

Labor Gives Warning

Their answer, however, was a blunt warning that if wages and hours go they will be powerless to hold labor back. Having delivered this warning they began an immediate inventory of their numerical and financial

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Pledges to Continue Code Practices Pour Into Washington

Coal Strike Threat Beclouds Situation

Stopgap Most Discussed Is Voluntary Wage, Hour, Child-Labor Codes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 29—In another day of intensive study and conference, President Roosevelt and administration leaders were today heading toward definite action to rescue as many as possible of the gains achieved under NRA.

The Chief Executive spent the day in a few routine appointments sprinkled in a long succession of telephone consultations with his advisers—15- and 20-minute talks with congressional and executive leaders which avoided any press interviews with the conferees by not having them at the White House.

Significantly, however, Stephen T. Early, White House press secretary, announced that telegrams coming in overnight were at the ratio of nine to one in an appeal for a new NRA.

Demand Is Overwhelming

Secretary Early today scrutinized 700 telegrams—a good proportion of those coming overnight—and said a cross-section revealed this overwhelming demand for NRA continuance in some form. They were not only from individual business leaders, he said, but from great trade associations, industrial groupings, and nation-wide corporations. In his view, those supporting NRA were just beginning to be heard.

This announcement definitely hints that President Roosevelt will take sweeping and dramatic action to restore as much of NRA as seems to pass the Supreme Court. A vast majority of the 700 telegrams, Secretary Early said, plead that chiseling is rapidly coming into industrial relations, with wages and hours provisions and price levels already breaking.

Presents Three Phases

At present, the White House definitely states that the President's announcement of his plan for action will be made directly to the press, not over the radio in a fireside talk. The Washington picture, therefore, presents these three major immediate phases:

1. President Roosevelt himself expects by the end of the week to carry to the country a plan for action, based upon the analyses of his experts studying the Supreme Court decisions, and the evident desires of the country as they are shown in reactions.

2. Meanwhile, over the nation hangs heavy the threat of vast labor disturbances. A strike of 450,000 bituminous coal miners is now indicated for midnight, June 16, when the present contract between workers and operators expires, and negotiations toward settlement were dropped yesterday. But there are more than two weeks to reach an agreement which, in view of the gravity of the threat, seems an imperative necessity.

Now Up to Industry in General

3. And, as affecting the general business picture, the Administration is for the moment relying on the vaunted self-government and self-discipline of industry. Pledges to abide by NRA practices and requirements are pouring into Washington, but so are reports of reversions. There is a grim suspicion that these voluntary pledges will be of little more value than the assurance of industry in 1929, that it would not cut wages or discharge workers.

But the keynote today is the search for a stopgap. A good many suggestions are in the wind, some of which will probably be adopted. There is most discussion of formulating a program of voluntary codes dealing with minimum wages, maximum hours, and the abolition of child labor.

This would be pushed over the country by business, with the aid of an appeal by the President addressed to the nation via the radio, urging patriotic co-operation in maintaining gains achieved under NRA.

New NRA Is Suggested

The program would have some similarity to the President's re-employment agreement of the early summer of 1933, which preceded formulation of NRA codes. Of course, it has the defect that any appeals for voluntary co-operation always have—there is no enforcing power, and the self-discipline of business has always revealed severe limitations.

Because of the drawbacks of voluntary agreements, there is suggested writing a new NRA statute within the scope of the Supreme

(Continued on Page Column

[Why he considers the United States is better off without the NRA, which he calls an economic strait jacket, is explained by H. B. E. in his "World's Business" column on the financial page.]

The World Reassesses Its New Deals

Roosevelt's Crisis Stirs Renewed Questionings on Moves for Change

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—New Deals for old! has become the slogan of many nations while President Roosevelt's original New Deal has pursued its climactic course to the present crisis.

Not only Uncle Sam but most of the countries of the civilized world are busy making themselves over these days. There is a "new-deal" atmosphere abroad from one end of the globe to the other. You may find it in all the English-speaking countries, in England and Canada, for example, as well as in the United States. There is some form of new deal in China, in Turkey—almost everywhere.

Are they inspired by President Roosevelt's New Deal?

As to the name, yes, sometimes. As to the essence, very seldom. But they are new deals, right enough, for all that.

Differing Conditions

In so far as the name is concerned, the phrase "New Deal" has been deliberately adopted both by Mr. David Lloyd George in England and Mr. Richard B. Bennett in Canada. France describes as "Rooseveltism" the Government's latest proposal to force trades to accept what are practically "codes" approved by three fourths of the trade in question. Mr. Bennett's "New Deal" definitely includes a number of items featured by President Roosevelt, such as unemployment insurance, a minimum wage and a maximum working week. But in the case of Mr. Lloyd George's, the only important link is his demand for more public works.

The fact is that the countries of the world differ so widely in their internal organization and economic development that it would be impossible for them to adopt the American plan without upsetting their respective apple carts. On the social side of the New Deal, some Old World countries, such as Great Britain, have had their unemployment insurance, their old-age pensions, their trade unions, their collective bargaining for years.

Thus they start their new deals in some respects from the goal Mr. Roosevelt set himself to achieve.

Great Britain's compulsory unemployment insurance scheme (which it owes to Mr. Lloyd George) dates from 1911. Eight more countries adopted similar systems between 1919 and 1933. Nine others have a voluntary system. Sixteen European countries have interoccupational old-age pensions, and a number of others have old-age pensions for special classes of workers. Trade unions were

Strivings

As America's New Deal staggers from body blows of Supreme Court decisions invalidating basic acts of the NRA, Europe and Asia reconsider their own social and economic innovations modeled on lines similar to President Roosevelt's experiments.

Even Conservative Governments, notably in Canada and Britain, are in the midst of inaugurating measures of varying boldness. Turkey, China and Belgium have responded to the beat of change in their own ways.

Meanwhile Russia, Germany and Italy represent types of authoritarian governments, applying Socialist or Fascist remedies. France and Switzerland symbolize states relying on public works and striving for economic self-sufficiency.

From Britain to China, Revised Systems Cut Pattern to Cloth

legalized in Great Britain in 1869. Denmark has had them since 1780; Belgium since 1898.

Whereas the United States began its New Deal by giving the trade unions government support, some

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French Youth Challenging

Questioning Youth

Eleventh of 12 Articles

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

French youth today is not merely questioning—it is challenging. It challenges the whole established order of things in France: the political system, the economic organization, the social scheme, the regime itself.

To visualize this challenging attitude of the younger generation in its proper perspective, several points must be clearly understood. In France, politics play a much larger part in the experience of students than is the case in Anglo-Saxon countries. Furthermore, this interest in—in fact, one might almost say passion for—politics comes much earlier. At 18, often even at 15 or 16, the average French boy (and to a lesser degree, girl) spends a good part of his spare time in political discussion, polemics, or actual agitation.

This early and intense preoccupation with political ideas is in turn due to two chief factors. First, it has, up until the last few years, taken the place of sports as an outlet for youthful surplus energies. Secondly, the schools in France are a focal point of political doctrine. The old anticlerical controversy between Radicalism and the Roman Catholic Church, which for many decades has drawn the line of demarcation between the parties of the Right and the Left, has since the war been transferred to the educational sphere.

"Lay" education—as opposed to religious instruction—has been the battle cry of the Left and the target of the Right. By making this "lay" education synonymous with "free" schools, the Left seems so far to have won out. The result has been that the public schools—in the American sense of the term—have in most of France become strong-

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Boston Day — Labor, El, Compacts, Racing —

(Continued from Page 1)

today from any effects of the invalidation of the NRA," they declared today.

Action by the Interstate Compacts Commission was seen as the only hope for reform in the child labor field for New England. This commission has been trying for two years to get uniform child labor legislation accepted in the New England legislatures.

Breakdown in Entire Wage Structure Forecast

Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, today foresaw a breakdown in the whole wage scale and hour structure, as a result of the NRA's unconstitutionality. With this wage and hour breakdown he gloomily predicted increasingly poor conditions for child labor unless immediate action is taken by law.

Mr. Watt, when asked what efforts the labor groups were going to make to get this action, retaliated with a demand that the Roman Catholic Church leaders who have opposed the child labor legislation, halt their opposition or accept responsibility for the child labor conditions he foresaw.

Margaret Wiseman of the Consumers' League blamed the "slumbering Legislature" and the Department of Labor and Industries heads for not "pushing decent child labor regulations."

Even the directors of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association today condemned child labor and passed a resolution to abolish child labor.

Thus it would appear that until some voluntary agreements are reached, or legislation passed either state or nation, the child labor thorn will prick more deeply. "Action is what we want," said labor, "and now is a very good time to get it."

El —State Ownership Proposal Again Debated

Within a buff-walled House hearing room today was concentrated the State's 17-year-old discussion of proposals to buy the Boston Elevated.

In favor of the idea was advanced the argument of its being a wise financial move. The mechanics simply are that under the terms of the agreement made in 1918 when the State assumed responsibility for the El operation, shareholders were guaranteed 5 per cent dividends on their stock. This stock is valued at about $24,000,000. Proponents of the purchase suggestion point out that the State could borrow sufficient money to buy all this stock at only 3 per cent interest, thus saving 2 per cent. Savings are estimated to run from $250,000 a year (by Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the El's board of trustees) to $460,000 per year (by Representative Christian A. Herter, sponsor of the measure).

Labor registered luke warm complaint today, said the 8000 closely organized El employees were happy, did not welcome change. Representative Philip G. Bowker, Brookline, stressed bad effects of public ownership because of political aspects. The House Ways and Means Committee will report on the measure within a few days.

Compacts —State Urged To Unite in NRA Dilemma

Practical "common sense" business compacts between states — already under way in New England—were recommended today by Senator Henry Parkman Jr., for use on a national scale as the best solution to the NRA dilemma.

These compacts would set up and maintain by legislation wage scales, hours of labor, child labor provisions, prevention of sweat-shop conditions, and other of the important features of the defunct NRA.

The New England compacts were heralded in 1933 when the Interstate Compacts Commission was set up. Since that time New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have joined the seven northeastern states in their efforts to get uniform reform and recovery measures for the eastern seaboard.

Commenting today on yesterday's invitation to the south Atlantic states to join this north Atlantic grouping Senator Parkman said, "I think the South should realize that it would be greatly to their advantage to retain some of the advances made under the NRA.

"This could be accomplished by their joining our compact. Much of the sectionalism now rampant can be ironed out between the states where code authorities had difficulty. The hour, wage, and labor problems of the two sections must be worked out. This would appear to the New England states to be the best solution. Thus our invitation."

[How the New England interstate compact idea can retrieve NRA losses is described in detail on this page.]

Racing —Track Promoters Meet New Obstacle

Busy hammers pounded on East Boston's race track today while only yesterday the racing commission granted the State's second license. It went to the Agawam track, five miles from Springfield. But while it looked as if racing were sailing ahead unopposed in Massachusetts today, it wasn't.

From an unexpected source new barriers arose. The attack was deftly directed at the financial manipulations of the Suffolk Downs track promoters.

Edward M. Dangel, Boston attorney representing several Revere and East Boston landowners, strenuously protested allowing these promoters to sell stock in the track. In a letter to the securities division of the Public Utilties Department, Mr. Dangel asserts the land on which the track is to be built has little value, is composed of refuse and has no rock under it for a depth of 93 feet, hence is not suitable for building of heavy structures.

Ripping into the promoter's application for permission to offer stocks, Attorney Dangel charged: "The investment would be speculative in the highest degree . . . investors would doubtless be largely the unwise and imprudent . . . of limited means . . . they need protection."

Farms —New Plan For Unemployed Is Created

A "back-to-the-farm movement" for Massachusetts' 240,000 unemployed over the age of 40 was revealed today as nearly ready to be launched by the Federal Government.

Another federal agency is in the process of being set up. It is to be called the Massachusetts Rural Communities, Inc., and will function under Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Rexford Tugwell.

Carl W. Buckler, now an ERA administrator, has been picked as the new rural rehabilitation chief for the State. His department has made a study of farm conditions and unemployment in the State with the purpose of rehabilitating farms; putting city dwellers over 40 on farms, if they cannot be induced to return to industry; and to aid all persons on relief in the State's 233 towns under 5000 population.

Mr. Buckler stated today that as soon as the State had received its share of the $900,000,000 rural relief appropriation the President is expected to sign this week, the program would get under way.

As to the amount Massachusetts would receive from the $900,000,000 relief allotment Mr. Buckler was certain it would be "good-sized." But he declined to reveal the size of the check he asked for with the statement, "You see we aren't wholly organized as yet—and don't want to raise anyone's hopes before the first shot is fired. Then we will be able to help thousands. We are, however, welcoming applications for aid."

Projects —Federal Funds Ready for Many Works

Happy were workers waiting for jobs on New England federal projects today. Likewise smiling were concerns waiting to bid on contracts and equipment. Word had come that actual funds for many new works are now available. Latest allotments total $500,000,000.

Newly financed projects for New England included.

Boston: $491,800 for repair and improvement of buildings; improvement of water-front structures, $228,600; widening Mystic River channel, $475,000, dredging Cape Cod Canal and approaches and Buzzards Bay, $50,000,000.

Massachusetts: Dredging deep draft anchorage in New Bedford and Fairhaven Harbor, $221,000.

Connecticut: Enlarging access to Southport Harbor, $75,000; construction of new navy warehouse at New London, $30,000.

Maine: First year's Passamaquoddy tidal power project construction, $10,000,000.

City Hall —Mayor Plans On $2,000,000 Building

Out of his limousine and up wear-grooved City Hall steps went Boston's Mayor Mansfield today, more dissatisfied than ever with the building's dingy walls, cramped facilities. At his desk he soliloquized.

Whether to build a new City Hall and borrow the money from the Federal Government, thus adding to the city's debt structure, or to get along with the present admittedly outgrown, outmoded structure has puzzled the Mayor for several weeks. Today he abruptly sat up in his chair, ceased twiddling his watch chain. The decision was made.

Just as soon as plans can be completed they will be submitted to federal authorities, he announced. The new building will go up on the present School Street location, cost about $2,000,000.

Cog Rail —'Lectric Lights For Funny Little Train

New England vacationers today were either delighted or dismayed as the case may be with the news that the Mount Washintgon cog railway had "gone modern." The trains of the little road which annually hoist thousands of New England visitors to the top of Mt. Washington, highest peak in New England, are to be electrically lighted. The work was completed during the winter months.

Though warmer days are spread upon the rest of New England's landscape, the members of the first work train that yesterday broke the wintry silence of the peak reported that more than 10 feet of snow still lay on the summit. Three inches of snow at the Marshfield base are rapidly melting away under the warm weather as well as the four inches at the Waumbek tank near the top.

Service to the summit begins on Memorial Day with six round trips. A similar number will be run on each Sunday in June. Early summer service with three round trips to the summit begins on June 22 with a regular service of six round trips scheduled to begin on June 29.

Travelers —Intensive Language Courses Ready

With summer European sailings for many Bostonians starting next month, a new sales appeal has been developed by a travel agency. It is the last word in preparation for foreign travel—language instruction.

When the traveler has made his reservation for a given date another date is set one month before the sailing date. That is the day instruction begins. The Berlitz school will take care of the classes—part of the original Berlitz travel club idea.

To make the language idea stick as far as possible, travelers will sail on vessels native to the country being visited. Boston instruction will be by native teachers who then will go aboard ship with the travelers and keep up the instruction during the voyage.

Thus a distinct foreign atmosphere will surround the student-traveler so that the literature, politics, point of view and history of foreign countries will come relatively easily.

Preston —Uxbridge Man Named for Accident Board

To a $6000 job as member of the State Industrial Accident Board was Frank Preston, Uxbridge, nominated today. His name was sent to the Governor's Council for approval by Governor Curley to succeed Nicholas Fasaro, whose term ends Monday.

Coincident with Mr. Preston's nomination, the Governor announced his decision to appoint State Senator William S. Conroy, Fall River, to a similar position when Edward E. Clark's term expires July 29.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	NBC vocalist.....	Baseball game.....	Hits and Encores.
5:15	Agricultural reports.	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school...	"Og, Son of Fire"
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Studio vocalist....	"Jack Armstrong"	Hits and Encores..
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Records; news.....	Moose speaker.....	"Dick Tracy"
6:00	Education talk.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Healy Stamp Club....	Features; news...	Reports; music....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	"Lum and Abner"...	'Rhythm Roundup'	School Com. talk..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Desert Kid".....	Minute Men talk..	Brunesco Orch....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	Salute program...	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	"Black Chamber"...	"Just Plain Bill"...	Fisher Orchestra...
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	Popular vocal.....	Soloist; quartet...	Golf lesson.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Easy Aces".....	Boake Carter, news	McGinley Orch....
8:00	Hal Kemp's Orchestra; vocal soloists....	"One Man's Family," dramatic sk.	Quartet; feature... 'Musical Moments'	Studio recital..... Educational talk..
8:30	"House of Glass"; sketch; orchestra....	"Pageant of Progress": music.....	Broadway Varieties; soloists; or..	Master of Mystery; dramatic sketch..
9:00	"Our Home on the Range"; John Charles	Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen;	Sketch; music..... 'Romance'; reader.	Phelan Orchestra.. Dramatic sketch..
9:30	Thomas; orchestra...	soloists; players;	"Presenting Mark	Soloists; orchestra.
9:45	Evening Journal.....	amateurs; orch...	Warnow"; variety	News Service.....
10:00	American Legion	Guy Lombardo's	Burns and Allen,	Perley Stevens and
10:15	holiday program....	Orch.; R. Cortes..	comedy; orchestra	his orchestra.....
10:30	Joe Rines and his	Ray Noble and	Spotlight Revue...	Gene Baker, bari-
10:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	Musical Rhymester	tone; concert or..
11:00	Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Claude Hopkins &
11:15	Childs's Orchestra...	Sports; organist...	Le Paradis Orch..	his orchestra.....
11:30	Dramatic sketch by	Keller Orchestra..	Joe Haymes and	Leone Belasco and
11:45	local studio.....	The Hoofinghams..	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Thursday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Keene's Hill Billies...	"The Masquerade"	Buckaroo's music.	Noonday Musicale:
12:15	Weather; musicale....	News; records.....	"The Gumps".....	organ recital.....
12:30	Noon Journal.....	Merry Madcaps	Dramatic sketch...	Garden talk.....
12:45	"Words and Music"...	Orchestra	The Shoppers Ex-	Soloist; orchestra.
1:00	Garrigan Orchestra...	To be announced..	change; talks	String ensemble,
1:15	Dramatic sketch.....	Lande Ensemble ..	Gossip Club.....	special network..
1:30	National Farm and	Network program	First baseball	Piano soloist.....
1:45	Home Hour: speak-	to be announced..	game, Boston	String ensemble..
2:00	ers; reports; Home-	Food talk.....	Red Sox - Phila-	Mixed quartet.....
2:15	steaders Orchestra..	Speaker; music...	delphia, Fen-	Piano recital.....
2:30	"Lest We Forget";	Al Fearce and his	way Park, re-	Book talk.....
2:45	musical drama of	Gang	ported by Fred	News Service.....
3:00	the World War; re-	Home Sweet Home	Hoey	Cleveland Enter-
3:15	peat performance....	"Vic and Sade".....	First game.....	tains: variety....
3:30	"Books and Authors"	"Ma Perkins".....	Second baseball	Special sports
3:45	Madge Marley, songs..	Dreams Come True	game, Boston	Matinee .....
4:00	"Betty and Bob".....	Women's Review..	Red Sox - Phila-	Special sports
4:15	Kay Fayre, songs....	Sports program...	delphia, Fen-	Matinee .....
4:30	Paradise Islanders....	Strings of Harm'ny	way Park, re-	Special sports
4:45	Chick Webb and his	Harvest of Song..	ported by Fred	Matinee .....
5:00	dance orchestra.....	Parent - Teachers	Hoey	Hits and Encores:
5:15	"Wooley the Moth"...	Congress: talks...	Vera Van, songs...	music and shop-
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	NBC vocalist.....	"Jack Armstrong".	ping talks.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Mandolins; news..	String quintet.....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"The Story Man".....	Features; news....	Studio features....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	"Lum and Abner"...	Rhythm Roundup.	Russian orchestra
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Piano duo.....	State House talk..	CBS comedians....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	NBC dance music.	Just Entertainm't	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	'Musical Moments'	"Just Plain Bill"...	"Irish Echoes": so-
7:30	Floyd Gibbons.....	After Dinner Revue	Merry-Go-Round..	loists; orchestra..
7:45	"Jimmie Allen".....	"Easy Aces" sketch	Boake Carter, news	Gahan's Orchestra
8:00	Keene's Hill Billies...	Vallee Varieties:	"Melody Limited":	Gypsy music.....
8:15	"Hum and Strum"...	Gene Raymond;	Kate Smith's Swa-	Studio speaker....
8:30	"Joan of Arc," local	Tom Howard;	nee Music: solo-	Organ recital.....
8:45	dramatic sketch....	soloists; sketch..	ists; orchestra....	Talk on Art.....
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	McGinley Orch....
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	talk; soloist.....	Earle Nelson's
9:30	Mexican orchestra...	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring and	amateur show....
9:45	"Frank and Phil"...	Voorhees Orch..	his Pennsylvan-	Crusaders talk....
10:00	"America's Town	Paul Whiteman's	lans; vocal solo-	News Service.....
10:15	Meeting": "Which	Music Hall: Lou	ists; glee clubs..	Stevens Orchestra.
10:30	Way America?" by	Holtz; Helen Jep-	Spotlight Revue...	Heidt's Brigadiers:
10:45	four noted speakers.	son; soloists.....	Musical Rhymester	soloists; orchestra
11:00	Reports; feature.....	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Talk, 'Constitution'
11:15	Stern Orchestra.....	Sports; organist...	Week's Orchestra..	Bergin Orchestra..
11:30	Ray Delaporte and	Address, Sen. 'Pat'	Meyer Davis Le	Leon Belasco and
11:45	his orchestra.....	Harrison, Miss....	Paradis Orch.....	his orchestra.....

Friday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:18 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program.
1:30 WNAC, Two games, Braves-Giants, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:00 WBZ, "The Silver Flute," dramatic sketch.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; "Bill" Tilden, speaker; Ruth Etting; Nichols's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Beatrice Lillie, comedienne; Cavaliers Quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker, comedian, and company; soloists; popular orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, "Pick and Pat in One-Night Stands"; minstrel show; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Meetin' House"; musical and dramatic program with Negro quartet.
10:00 WEEI, "The Final Nighter," sketch; "The Man Who Found God."
10:00 WAAB, "Colonial Stoopnagle and Budd"; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, "Circus Nights"; Joe Cook; Tim and Irene; soloists; orchestra.
11:38 WBZ, Ray Noble and his orchestra.

Extension of State Compacts On Hour and Wage Scales Offered as NRA Substitute

The second NRA-less day has come and gone with but one visible attempt to reorganize here in New England.

The Interstate Compacts Commission—representing the seven New England states plus New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania—offered an invitation to 17 other states to join the compact to supplant previous NRA regulation of hours, wages, and child labor.

Eight of the states invited to join this state "business compact" were south Atlantic states. In proffering the invitation State Senator Henry Parkman Jr. insisted that the two Atlantic coast sections had much to gain by "common sense action on the wage, hour, and general labor conditions."

He said the attempt was not solely to get a solution of the difficult textile wage differential problem but to get uniform action for the coast in all industry.

Uniform Legislation

The Interstate Compacts Commission was set up in 1933 in an attempt to get uniform industrial reform legislation passed by New England legislatures. The idea has been slow in catching, the Senator said today, but he felt it has had a definite part in making the states see the necessity for joint action.

Senator Parkman said the compact scheme has more of a long-range, wide-scope possibility than it had any probability of immediately settling problems brought about by the Supreme Court's decision.

No answers had been received late today from the southern states as to their acceptance or refusal to join in the compact. The Senator indicated that a series of compacts between states for economic reasons might well be the result of the New England compact idea.

Full Support Needed

These compacts would take the place of much of the NRA regulation if they could be pushed rapidly enough at this time, Mr. Parkman said, but he declared that wholehearted support from all the states would be necessary first. This he felt it would be difficult to get quickly.

Elsewhere in New England today reactions to the NRA decision continued to pop up like jacks in the box.

Edward A. Filene, Boston businessman, declared the invalidation of the NRA was "clearly indicative of needed constitutional revision to meet the facts of the machine age." Mr. Filene smilingly said: "As I understand the decision the depression is perfectly constitutional, but organized planned economy is not."

Saving to Massachusetts

Up on Beacon Hill Charles P. Howard, chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, appeared to be well pleased over the decision. He declared it would save the State at least $250,000 a year.

This saving would be effected, he said, through the State's purchases of all types of commodities. While the NRA was in effect, according to Mr. Howard, the Commonwealth was unable to take advantage of its excellent credit in order to secure lower prices in purchase of commodities.

"Keen competition by which the State benefits," Mr. Howard announced, is the net result to the State of the NRA'S invalidation.

Down at NRA headquarters 285 workers paid by the day will be dropped Friday. Others are to go on vacations until June 16. Maj. John J. McDonough, compliance officer, made this announcement today.

In New Hampshire

A report from the New Hampshire Legislature today stated that a bill for a 48-hour week has been reported to the House of Representatives by the House Labor Committee. Under the present State law women and minors are allowed to work 54 hours a week.

This bill received defeat at the hands of the Senate once this year, but that was during code enforcement days. Proponents of the bill were hopeful of its passage this time to take care of the wage and work-hour problem presented by the dropping of the codes.

A similar bill was asked in Rhode Island by Gov. Theodore F. Green. Thomas McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, threatened a strike if the 40-hour week were abandoned.

Representatives of the New England Shoe and Leather Association reiterated today in a specially called meeting the necessity for equalization of wages between New England and the rest of the shoe-producing areas.

"The New England boot and shoe industry has higher wage scales because of a more compact form of union organization. If other sections do not raise their wages to conform with New England and especially Massachusetts," James H. Stone, secretary of the association, predicted ruin for the New England manufacturers.

Portland, Maine, reported today that the majority of businesses would voluntarily continue the code regulations, while awaiting word from the President. This support of code regulations on a voluntary basis was noted as preponderant through all of New England today.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Showers are possible late this afternoon or early tonight, becoming fair and cooler late tonight; Thursday fair and cooler; moderate southwest to northwest winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler except on the east coast tonight; cooler Thursday on the coast.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers this afternoon and probably early tonight; cooler tonight; Thursday generally fair and cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds, shifting to northwest by tonight, and overcast weather with showers this afternoon and probably tonight; Thursday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	82	Minneapolis	54	72
Bermuda	70	78	New Orleans	74	84
Chicago	58	68	New York	70	84
Denver	44	48	Norfolk, Va.	70	84
Helena, Mont.	44	66	Philadelphia	68	86
Jacksonville	70	82	St. Louis	60	86
Kansas City	60	78	San Francisco	50	60
Los Angeles	58	64	Washington	72	88
Miami, Fla.	78	82			

A—8 a. m. May 29.
B—Maximum May 28.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:45 p. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Thursday, 10:21 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:40 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class matter November 25, 1908, at the post office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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Needham, 968 Gt. Plain Ave. N. 1730
Ayer, 40-B Main St. Ayer 63
Newton Centre, 97 Union, C. N. 1027
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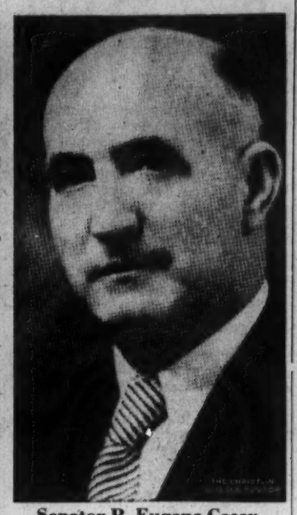
Public-Owned Lighting Plants Bills Go Down in Defeat

Massachusetts legislature turns down practically every important utility reform measure excepting one placing holding companies under the supervision of the state department of public utilities.

Senator Angier L. Goodwin

Rittase

Dynamic Energy



Senator P. Eugene Casey

Smashing defeat today of 19 measures designed to slash much of the "red tape" preventing swift municipal steps toward public ownership of lighting plants brings to a sudden close the major part of the 1935 campaign for reform of the Massachusetts public utility setup.

Every important public utility measure, except Governor Curley's special message seeking $100,000 for a revaluation investigation of gas, electric and telephone companies preparatory to the introduction of a sliding scale rate system, has been swept from the legislative docket.

The only remaining chance for success of the municipal ownership bill would be provided by a motion for reconsideration, which may be made on Monday.

Despite its defeat of municipal ownership measures, the 1935 legislature has compiled a utility reform record unequaled by previous sessions for several years. The chief victory for the reform advocates is the passage of a measure placing gas and electric holding companies under the supervision of the State Department of Public Utilities.

Forward Step

This new law is considered by many as the greatest forward step taken in Massachusetts since passage of the measure, more than five years ago, allowing the D. P. U. to initiate investigations of operating companies regarding rates.

To others this measure brings the D. P. U. to a testing point, for its lack of authority to supervise holding companies has been used, it is charged, as an alibi for not obtaining more drastic rate reductions from the operating companies controlled by holding company setups.

If this has been the alibi, it can be used no longer. The D. P. U. now has authority to go through the entire gas and electric organization and determine whether the profits withdrawn by holding companies are inequitably large and whether they adversely affect rates.

It is now up to the D. P. U. to determine the truth or falsity of the statement made by Representative Leo M. Birmingham, House utility reform advocate, that "with few exceptions, the rates charged by private companies throughout the Commonwealth are made to yield direct or indirect profits in order to pay dividends on the watered stock of holding companies."

Reform Advocates

Such reform advocates as Senator P. Eugene Casey, who sponsored the holding company measure, are now standing by to see whether the new power given to the D. P. U. will result in lower rates. The Senator believes the new setup may influence the gas and electric companies to volunteer lower charges.

But if reductions are not forthcoming before the 1936 legislative session, Senator Casey and others will be ready to start a new and even more vigorous campaign for municipal ownership legislation.

One reason why the 19 adverse reports on municipal ownership bills slid by without too strenuous a struggle for major changes in the municipal ownership statute is that Senator Casey and several other utility reformers were willing to let the present restrictions stand pending the result of the holding company law.

But others are not so sure that the holding company authority will result in sizeable rate reductions. These legislators charge that the D. P. U. has been the main stumbling block in the path of lower rates, despite the fact that the D. P. U. has initiated several rate investigations into operating companies.

Now Under Way

One of the department's initiated investigations, that concerning the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, is now under way. The department started its study before Mayor Mansfield filed his petition for a similar investigation.

Had the 1935 Legislature passed any of the municipal ownership bills, it would have completely smashed the control of the conservatives who have opposed all utility reform measures. Last year this control resulted in the defeat of every utility measure of any importance. In 1934 only one or two minor bills escaped Senate annihilation.

This year, although several measures, both minor and major, were given the "O. K." stamp, it was clearly evident that the radical utility reformers could not really break the control of the conservatives. Only those measures which had the support of the conservatives went through.

Bills That Survived

Among the bills that survived, other than the holding-company measure, were:

1. Legislation eliminating the 25 cents extra charge levied on French telephone sets. Under this new law the extra charge is abolished after the consumer has paid the charge for three years. This measure is a compromise between the radicals who wanted immediate elimination and the conservatives who wanted to retain the charge indefinitely.

2. A bill saddling upon gas and electric companies the burden of proving the reasonableness of contracts, charges and other financial arrangements with their affiliates, a measure for which the Public Franchise League has fought for some time.

3. A measure limiting borrowing by gas and electric companies.

These measures are practically the sole survivors of the 117 utility measures which were filed this year, a result which proves that the conservatives held control at all times.

Conservative Control

For further proof of conservative control the reports of the legislative committee on power and light are available. This committee is headed by Senator Angier L. Goodwin, who is definitely conservative on utility matters. This committee reported adversely on 80 or the 117 utility measures. Thirty-seven emerged with favorable reports, but of that 37, 21 went into the making of the holding company bill, two were squeezed into the measure regarding the extra charge on French telephone sets, and five went into the drawing up of a bill allowing the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to buy the Dedham and Hyde Park Gas & Electric Company.

The House of Representatives, usually liberal on utility matters, staged a surprise when it defeated one of the committee's favorably reported bills, that requiring gas and electric companies to furnish itemized bills. On the other hand, the Senate ran true to form on several occasions in throwing out a few favorably reported bills, including those which would have abolished penalties for delinquent payment of bills and prohibited charges for connection service after service had been stopped for bill delinquency.

But for the most part the Legislature backed up the committee reports. Among the adverse reports it accepted handily were those on bills calling for investigations of the gas, electric, and telephone companies; measures requiring companies to furnish free electric light bulbs.

Boston Events

Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.
March, "Under the Double Eagle" ..... J. F. Wagner
Overture to "Martha" ..... Flotow
"Tritsch-Tratsch," Polka ..... Strauss
"Aida," Fantasia ..... Verdi
Prelude and Love Death, "Tristan and Isolde" ..... Wagner
Spanish Dance from "La Vida Breve" ..... de Falla
"Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg
"PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION" ..... Moussorgsky-Ravel
(Hans Wiener Dancers, with Orchestra)

Theaters

ABBEY THEATER PLAYERS (Hollis)—"The Coiner" and "Well of the Saints." 8:20. Tomorrow: "The Far Off Hills."

Movies

STATE — "Eight Bells," with Ralph Bellamy fighting storms and mutiny at sea. 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:20. "Age of Indiscretion," with May Robson and David Holt. Tomorrow: "The Flame Within," and "Vagabond Lady."

EXETER—"Jack Ahoy," with Jack Hulbert. 2, 4:50, 7:45. "George White's Scandals." Tomorrow: "Princess Charming," and "Casino Murder Case."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Behind the Green Lights," police and jewel thief story. Fenway, 1:10, 3:49, 6:18, 8:57. Paramount, 10:18 a. m., 1:01, 3:34, 6:07, 8:40. "The Girl From Tenth Avenue," with Bette Davis. Tomorrow: "Goin' to Town," and "The Last Wilderness."

FINE ARTS—"La Dame aux Camelias," with Yvonne Printempa. French production with English titles. 2:05, 4:35, 7, 9:30. "Fungus Plants"; "Cathedrals"; "Anitra's Dance." French version of "Three Little Pigs."

KEITH'S—"Werewolf of London," with Henry Hull and Warner Oland in various horrific episodes. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8. Preview of "Break of Hearts," at 10.

ORPHEUM—"Mark of the Vampire," with Bela Lugosi and Lionel Barrymore. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville.

METROPOLITAN—"People Will Talk," with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 11:20 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 7:55, 10:35. Stage: Ozzie Nelson and his orchestra, with Harriet Hilliard. Overture: "Mignon."

MODERN—"$10 Raise," with Edward Everett Horton. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. "G-Men."

UNIVERSITY — "Crime Without Passion." 1:45, 5, 8:15. "The Barretts of Wimpole Street."

BOSTON—"The Man Who Knew Too Much." 11:03 a. m., 1:57, 4:39, 7:27, 10:15. "Brewster's Millions." Tomorrow: Wheeler and Woolsey in "Nit Wits," and "Chinatown Squad."

UPTOWN—Will Rogers in "Life Begins at 40." 2:18, 4:55, 7:32, 10:09. "Transient Lady."

TREMONT—Ann Harding in "East Lynne," and George M. Cohan in "Gambling." 8:30 to midnight.

STRAND — "Ruggles of Red Gap." 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Enchanted April."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Baboona." 2:05, 5, 8:05. "Life Begins at 40."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Switzerland the Beautiful"; Oswald cartoon; Edgar Kennedy in "Sock Me to Sleep"; Popeye cartoon; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

MEMORIAL EVE PROGRAM—Joint concert by Roslindale Community Chorus and ERA Orchestra. Washington Irving School, Roslindale. 8

Other Events

MEMORIAL EVE CELEBRATION — Talk: "The Psychology of Patriotism," by John Crooks. Music by Outer South End Chorus and the Negro ERA Orchestra. Robert Gould Shaw House, 11 Windsor Street. 8.

ERA LECTURE — Deputy Commissioner of Correction speaks on: "Crime, Criminals and the Community." ERA Orchestra. West Roxbury Branch Library. 8.

NORTH END UNION—Open House. Demonstrations from 4 to 5:30 and 7:30 to 9:30. 20 Parmenter Street.

Thursday

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in Current Events Clubhouse, Central Avenue, Hyde Park. 8.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Pops Concert. 8:30.
Triumphal March from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
Liebestraum ..... Liszt-Herbert
Irish Rhapsody ..... Herbert
"Victory Ball," Fantasy ..... Schelling
Prelude to Act III, "The Mastersingers of Nuremburg" ..... Wagner
Bolero ..... Ravel
"FIVE DECADES"
(Hans Wiener Dancers with Orchestra)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Special augmented ERA Concert Band. Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. 8.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—All day outing at Stow Golf Club. Hikes. Swimming. Dancing.

Friday

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Sayward: French Rooms. 11 a. m.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Political feuds ordinarily develop only between members of two different political parties. But under the gold dome of Massachusetts' State House exists an intense feud between two Republicans. No quarter is being asked, nor is any being given.

The feuding Republicans are Senator James G. Moran, president of the Senate, and Senator Henry Parkman Jr. This personal battle, which had its origin in the Senate battle between the Republicans and Democrats in January to elect a president, has affected greatly the Senate sentiment on the teachers' oath of allegiance measure which is sailing swiftly through the Senate to victory.

Last January Senator Moran slipped into the Presidents chair while the Republicans were trying to re-elect Senator Erland F. Fish, an election which the Democrats filibustered to prevent and which Senator Moran opposed. When the Democrats supported Senator Moran and succeeded, with one Republican vote, to elect him, Senator Parkman declared the feud, having led the forces which fought to place Senator Fish on the rostrum.

The feud smoldered until Monday, when it again burst into flame. The spark was provided by the bill to force all Massachusetts teachers to swear an oath of allegiance to the national and state constitutions. Senator Moran led the proponents and Senator Parkman led the opponents of the measure.

The latter, in his arguments, waxed more than slightly sarcastic in attacking Senator Moran's stand, deploring that the "silly" oath of allegiance should be the occasion for the President's first speech of the year from the Senate floor. And he called upon all Republicans to vote against the oath on the grounds that it was supported by Senator Moran, whom he classed as a renegade Republican.

To political prognosticators, this little Parkman speech did what it was designed not to do—clear the last obstacle in the path of passage of the oath in the Senate. It is well known that several Republicans and a few Democrats were ready to vote against the oath bill, but when Senator Parkman opened fire on Senator Moran, they resented the attack and decided to support the Senate president.

It appears that the flag-waving proponents of the oath bill have won a decisive victory. With the Senate strongly in favor of the measure, there is every reason to believe that the House will pass the legislation and make Massachusetts the twenty-second state to adopt the teachers' oath of allegiance.

* * *

From the wooded shores of Maine's famous Moosehead Lake comes the report that Governor Brann may seek to replace Vice-President John N. Garner as President Roosevelt's running mate in the 1936 presidential race. Nor does the report seem too wild, what with several political leaders gathered in the woods at Governor Brann's fishing party, just ended.

There are few persons who believe that the widely publicized fishing trip was merely staged to provide a good time for all. Some motive was behind the party, and not a few believe the Vice-President angle was that motive.

To many onlookers Governor Brann would make a good running mate for the President. New England has been complaining that the Roosevelt Administration has made a forgotten district of the six northeast states. Upon New England's textile industry was saddled the much-berated processing tax. In addition, it has been charged that this district did not receive its equitable share of PWA and other federal relief funds.

With Governor Brann as the Roosevelt companion on the Democratic ticket, some political soothsayers believe New England might forget some of the so-called slights of the Roosevelt Administration.

However, there is no definite indications that John Nance Garner is through as Vice-President. Rather, he has been in close contact with the President for the past several weeks. From these contacts some persons are developing the argument that Mr. Garner will again be the President's running mate.

Meanwhile persons are wondering just how prominent Governor Curley will be at the next Democratic National Convention. There is no doubt that he will drop the "sugar-loaf" sombrero which he "wore" to the last convention, when he represented Puerto Rico. In place of the sombrero will be the conventional top hat.

Governor Curley has gone the length and breadth of New England, interesting himself in every industrial and economic problem of the section. He has made himself one of the most prominent political figures in New England, and as a result there is every reason to believe that he will be prominent at the convention and very likely will control a sizeable block of votes from this section.

Furthermore, should Governor Brann loom as definite possibility for the vice-presidential nomination, Governor Curley possibly would come to his aid, having developed quite a friendship with the Maine Chief Executive.

Edgar M. Mills

Women Admitted to Vestries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of East Carolina, in annual convention, voted to admit women to church vestries. East Carolina is one of but few Episcopal dioceses in the United States granting the privilege.

Massachusetts Libraries Achieve Live Place in News of the Times

When newspapers enter a library, that's not news. But when libraries "make" page one and prevail on city editors to give them liberal space on inside pages — as Massachusetts libraries have done this past year—that's news.

So the Massachusetts Library Club at its spring meeting in Northampton Friday and Saturday will report success in its venture of making the Commonwealth's libraries better known. Naturally shy, librarians have learned how to couch articles in newsy language, as proved by results in terms of space obtained during a statewide contest just completed.

"Sell your library to the public," was in effect the challenge thrown out to librarians whose services have become especially vital to their communities in these days of increased leisure. This slogan keyed into a national program advanced by the American Library Association.

Miss Edith Guerrier, president of the Massachusetts Library Club and chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Library Planning Board in the Commonwealth, personally offered prizes for the contest.

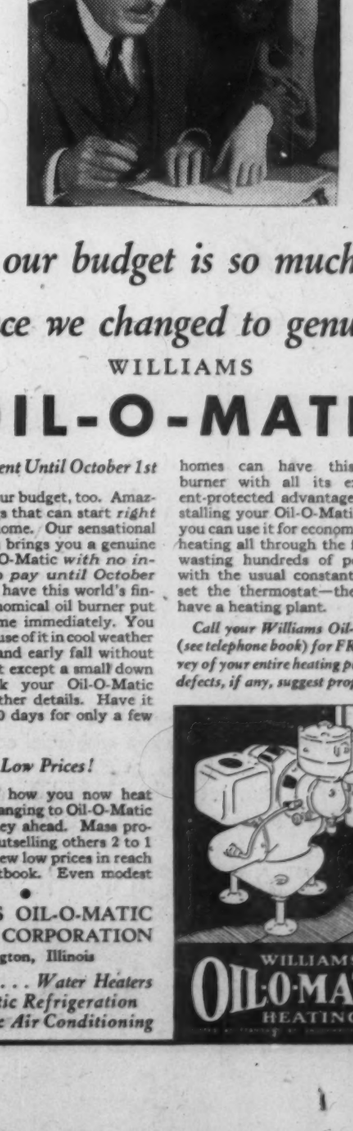
Three newspapermen were called in as judges after scrapbooks had been assembled by libraries throughout the State. The contest began on Oct. 21 and ended May 1. The basis of judgment was the reader-appeal achieved in handling whatever news or special articles came out of each library in this period. That meant a combination of news "breaks," colorful writing and the co-operation of local papers.

First prize went unanimously to Berkshire Athenaeum of Pittsfield, when notes were compared by the judges after examining the scrapbooks for some four hours. The Athenaeum had an advantage in the number of genuine news changes that took place in the year, such as a new librarian and a sweeping transformation in its methods. But the prize was awarded on the way these events were capitalized and followed up, so that the Athenaeum formed one of the "big news" spots in Pittsfield.

Bennett Public Library, Billerica, won second prize. With less "news" than Pittsfield, it made itself a place in the community's consciousness by regular contributions to the local press that would appeal to new library readers and the general public.

Honorable mention was awarded to the libraries of Mansfield, Medford, Taunton, Wakefield and the Newton Boys and Girls Library.

Prizes were vases executed by the Paul Revere Pottery School of Ceramics. The judges were James Ernest King of the Boston Transcript, Lawrence Winship of the Boston Globe, and Roland Hall Sharp of The Christian Science Monitor.



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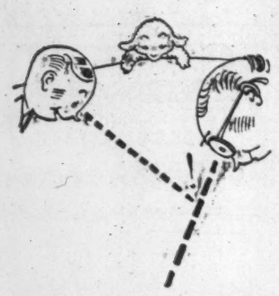

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London Telegraph Finds Good Sense Guarding America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 29—"The good sense of the American people can be trusted" in the present emergency, declares today's Daily Telegraph, one of several leading English newspapers which withheld until this morning editorial comment on what is called here "the collapse of the New Deal."

The Telegraph considers that a sudden setback either in the process of national recovery or in the promotion of a new deal in the relations of capital and labor would be "grievous," but that a sudden setback to both simultaneously would be a "national disaster."

President Roosevelt, it concludes, will need for successfully surmounting the emergency "all his own courage and resourcefulness, and all the backing of a fair and patriotic people."

Keeping NRA Gains

The Manchester Guardian declares that the NRA is "dead beyond hope of recovery," and sees nothing but "an intimidating prospect" before the United States. It thinks the substantial minority which is disgusted with the NRA can "begin a disastrous downward spiral of wage-cutting and price-cutting and so drag the rest down with it."

If the New Deal's gains in respect to higher wages, shorter hours and the abolition of child labor are to be kept, the Guardian thinks, "it will only be because the workers who have got them refuse to give them up."

The Morning Post points out the fact that the NRA was anyway due to expire next month, unless renewed, and this fact makes the Supreme Court's judgment "less far-reaching in its practical consequences than might have appeared at first sight."

The Post recalls Mr. Roosevelt's words in his inaugural address—"Our Constitution is so simple, so practical, that it is possible always to meet extraordinary needs by changes of emphasis and arrangements without loss of essential form."

The Constitution

In the light of Monday's happenings, the Post wonders whether the American Constitution really merits such an encomium. While wishing that Britain had some written safeguards against "sudden gusts of popular opinion," the Post thinks the American Constitution seems "to err the other way."

Some of its provisions, the Post continues, "have become palpably inadaptable in necessities of the present day. While, for instance, the precipitation of uniformity to trade and industry can easily be overcome, it appears absurd that the central authority should be debarred from interfering with the economic autonomy of the several states and laying down regulations applicable to the business of them all."

NRA Puts Trust in Industry As President Prepares Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Court's severely restricted definitions of federal jurisdiction over wages and hours in interstate business. In this way Congress could meet one of the court's major objections; could give the President a specific standard to use in administering such legislation.

There is, likewise, consideration of plans to expand the Federal Trade Commission, whose powers were referred to by the court, and under its jurisdiction seeking observance of codes dealing with hours, wages and child labor.

Protection for Industry

At the same time, antitrust laws would be drawn more drastically than ever, and industries offering to observe codes under the Federal Trade Commission would be granted immunity from these provisions.

Some observers were pessimistic, and felt that only constitutional amendment would place the American Government in position to cope with the new problems of industry. This remedy, however, is admittedly too slow to cope with the emergency, and even dubious of consummation in the social and economic field if the experience of the Child Labor Amendment is a guide.

But these proposals are all general, and suggestive of the state of confusion still prevailing here. The Administration itself is recovering from the daze which spread over it for at least 24 hours, beginning to sit up and make plans for the future. It is not yet ready, however, to speak and act.

The President is doing most of his consultation by telephone with, however, several visitors on the most crucial subjects.

Senator Harrison Active

Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, who has been in constant touch with the White House, suggested the voluntary system to cover wages, hours, and child labor, and brought the Federal Trade Commission into the picture as an enforcer of trade practices, its traditional role, and he dismissed the constitutional amendment remedy.

"I think it would be several days," said Senator Harrison, "before any conclusion is reached as to what will be the future policy with reference to the NRA—to decide whether there should be new NRA legislation, and what it should be. I think we will have to evolve something within the decision of the court that will be helpful to both business and labor to keep the NRA, maybe on a voluntary basis."

Advice Evidently Unheeded

Thus already the door of complete defeatism seems to be shut. Some advisers to the President were urging:

"The NRA has been unpopular. Now the Supreme Court has taken a bad job off your hands, don't make the mistake of trying to hang on to it." The Administration seems to have decided against this course, and will press moderately on.

Labor is still on the firing line. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, informed the President of the breakdown in the bituminous coal negotiations. "You can draw your own conclusions," said the downcast labor leader.

Asked the effect of the NRA decision on other industries, such as textiles, he said:

"I hardly know what to think of the situation in other industries. It is terrible."

Labor's Friends Alarmed

Fear that business executives will resort to methods of "stretchout," may fail to re-employ workers who are planned to be absorbed as fast as possible from the work-relief rolls, and will revert to the general price-cutting practices of the immediate crisis days before NRA, was widely expressed, even as pledges of co-operation were pouring in from industrial leaders themselves. Mr. Green and Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, friends of labor, expressed gravest fears on this ground.

But the employing groups which a few weeks ago were on the firing line against NRA were today among the warmest advocates of continuance of "its provisions" on a voluntary basis. Harper Sibley, newly elected president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, appealed for preservation of wages and hours and called upon members to make no changes.

Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers, an even more severe critic, called upon industry to co-operate to the fullest extent to prevent any sag during the "period of inevitable readjustment."

Industry Proves Loyal

Individual expressions of co-operation poured into NRA and White House. Poor NRA, in doubt as to who would pay the bills, was forbidden to send out-of-town telephone or telegraphic messages.

Isolated industries were voting to continue their code authorities—an expected event, in the light of the vast vested interest and income created by these new, huge trade associations.

The Cotton Textile Institute met here today, under a hurry call to erect a barricade against chaos in an already hard-pressed industry.

The Aluminum Company of America announced the continuance of its code, and in one apparently encouraging development, the Tidewater Oil Company and Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announced 5 per cent wage increases. Other large manufacturers informed their employees that wages and hours would not be disturbed.

Other Side in Evidence

But there was evidence on the negative side too.

A Henry L. Doherty subsidy—Mr. Doherty is the promoter of the President's birthday balls—announced the abolition of its five-day week and abandonment of other NRA trade practices.

In New York, price-cutting broke out first—significantly—in cigarette and liquor selling. Automobile dealers were reported to be bidding up the allowances for used cars. Wall Street reacted in confused fashion, generally, however, with stocks following up or down trends as those specific issues had benefited or been restricted by NRA.

Thus continued a national picture of uncertainty, but today of definitely returning poise.

Memphis Stores Loyal

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 29 (AP)—Memphis' five large department stores employing more than 5000 persons voted yesterday voluntarily to continue under NRA regulations "in accordance with the President's well-known wishes."

Organized Labor To Protect Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

strength in preparation for the strikes which they believe are inevitable.

The effectiveness of these personal appeals to stem the tide and gain a momentary breathing spell cannot yet be fully estimated. The dam still appears to be holding in many places. But the following facts bear mute testimony to the trend and caused responsible leaders of government, labor and industry alike to fear that unless something drastic is done, the present economic status quo will collapse.

Shadows of Events

1. Before one p. m. yesterday the office of Edward J. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, had received telegrams notifying it of employers cutting wages and lengthening hours. such messages have continued.

2. A strike has already been called in the Republic Steel Corporation.

3. Representatives of the textile board making time studies on the "stretch-out" system who have been in the mills for a week with no complaint, were notified that they were no longer wanted in the mills.

4. With all code enforcement abandoned, only the most optimistic would venture here today to hope for a general maintenance of wages and hours.

Situation Seems Bad

The United Mine Workers of America say that unless existing contracts are renewed by June 16, a strike will tie up the entire coal-mining industry. In labor circles, it was rumored that workers throughout the steel industry are waiting only for a coal strike to go out, too. If strikes are called in those two great industries, it was said that the metal trades generally and the entire textile industry will follow.

The Federal Government itself conceded the final collapse of the machinery set up under NRA to avert just such a situation when it was announced at the National Labor Relations Board that all operations had been suspended and that preparations were being made to dissolve the organization of the board on June 16.

Follows White House Meeting

The announcement by the Labor Board followed a White House conference at which it was finally conceded that although the Supreme Court decision did not specifically outlaw Section 7A, the collective bargaining section, of the NIRA, nevertheless it would be unenforceable in view of the narrow limits which the Court placed on the Federal Government's jurisdiction over commerce. With 7A unenforceable it was agreed that the Labor Board is powerless.

A corrolary of this decision regarding the labor board was a general conviction in Administration circles that the Wagner labor relations bill now pending in Congress could do nothing to repair the loss of existing machinery for settling industrial disputes.

Abandonment is Predicted

Its abandonment in Congress is predicted regardless of insistence by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, its author, that it is not affected by the NRA decision.

American Federation of Labor officials accepted this decision as indicating that the last vestige of labor guaranty gained under NRA was gone and that labor is left standing on its own feet and with no resources other than its own strength.

The immediate reaction was to begin counting numerical strength and estimating financial reserves. The Monitor learned that word has gone out unofficially from A. F. of L. headquarters to the individual unions that all with sufficient funds to strike should do so the moment wage cuts and hour increases start.

Congress Turns To White House For New Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 29—Monetary, political and economic considerations of the most far-reaching character are playing a part in congressional discussion of the Supreme Court's rejection of the National Recovery Act, both on the floor and in the lobbies. Thus far the discussion has taken several forms:

1. There is a new and serious demand for inflation, to meet the drop in commodity values, prospective-set-back to business and decline on the stock market. Possibility of an international currency upset through devaluation of the French franc, enters the picture.

2. Politically, Democrats seem less cast down than might be supposed, gathering comfort from the removal of the Republicans' chief battle-cry of "regimentation" long before the election.

3. A unique and universal turning to the White House to give direction to the aimlessly drifting legislative bark, which has presented an almost unprecedented spectacle in the past two days.

Short Meetings Held

After a 15-minute session today the House adjourned. The session yesterday was 20 minutes. The House will meet again Friday, but by agreement will adjourn immediately thereafter until Monday. The Senate was similarly marking time, pending word from the President, though yesterday it passed the food and drug law by unanimous consent.

The House "liberal" bloc, under the leadership of Representative Vito Marcantonio (D) of New York, issued a call today for a constitutional convention "to revise the constitution in the light of present day requirements."

The group that is preparing to make a new drive for some change in the internal monetary situation to meet the sharp decline in commodity prices and stock quotations is basing its case on earlier arguments, which now suddenly have a renewed intensity. Indeed, Congressmen who before were strongly opposed to such a step are giving it careful consideration, some of them even declaring that the New Deal had been blocked on original lines, making it necessary to adopt new tactics. Labor unsettlement due to NRA chaos was another factor seen by Treasury officials as holding back revival.

Deflation Used as Argument

Wall Street apparently accepts the view that the country must go through an interval of deflation. Prices of raw materials are seriously declining, and it is a recognized fact that manufacturers withhold their orders during such an interval and the reverse is true as prices advance. It is to meet this temporary deflation that cries are raised anew for inflation. Taking the factors up briefly under this heading, they are:

1. A petition to force action on the $3,000,000,000 Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill has already secured the signatures of 173 House members.

2. Friends of the Patman bonus bill are using the deflation as an argument for pushing their measure, on the theory that it will increase money in circulation.

3. The Administration's own recovery effort for liberating vast new sums is already swinging into action, with funds for the first $500,000,000 of works projects made available last night; and signature affixed to the home owners loan extension bill increasing the corporation's limit from $3,000,000,000 to $4,750,000,000.

4. The French situation—if France devalues, it is argued, Britain must do likewise, and the United States is likely to follow suit.

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What Are People's Powers?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 29—Not a few government officials and constitutional students, examining the Supreme Court decisions, and waiting for President Roosevelt's action, have been struck by the exact words of the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution, quoted by the Court:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

What, they ask, does the clause: "Or to the people," mean? Does it imply that the people have a right to certain governmental powers? Does it justify President Roosevelt in making a direct appeal to the people, as he has done before, but this time to ask that the people themselves dictate relations between industry and government?

Richberg Refers to 'Our Whole People'

Already there are indications that Administration officials are thinking along some such lines. In his brief statement, on the evening of the decisions, Donald R. Richberg, chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board, referred three times to "our whole people."

He first quoted the President's original NRA statements, that the act was "a challenge to industry, to labor, and to our whole people." He further stated that the laws put to our whole people "the simple but vital test: 'Must we go on in many groping, disorganized separate units to defeat, or shall we move as one great team to victory?'"

And Mr. Richburg continued: "It seems clear that the question must be decided by the Administration and the Congress and the people of the United States within a very short time."

Of course, constitutional authorities are agreed that the clause in the Tenth Amendment does not set up some specific third category, giving the people definite governmental powers which are not delegated to the Federal Government or reserved to the states.

On the contrary, the clause is held to recognize and render valid the whole field of individual liberties, and also to refer to the process of constitutional amendment.

Two Powers in Thoughts of Writers

These two broad powers of "the people" were apparently what was clearly in the minds of the writers of the Tenth Amendment, who were also in general the writers of the Constitution itself, for the 10 original amendments were adopted by the First Congress with the specific purpose of rendering explicit and clear the individual and state rights not adequately explained in the body of the Constitution.

Thus there is no residue of authority in "the people," which might restore NRA other than the power to amend the Constitution. The amending power is, of course, very slow to operate. But it is within the power of the people to reach any form of voluntary agreement not directly prohibited by law, and such voluntary agreements are now in the wind.

Moreover, it is the people whose attitude will largely influence Congress in its decision on new legislation. It is at that point, plus the daily voluntary observance of codes—a procedure calling for patriotic fervor almost unprecedented in American experience—where "the people" of the Tenth Amendment are likely to have their say.

Bookmakers Prepare To Quit Hagerstown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., May 29—Eighteen bookmaking establishments in this city, where wagers are accepted on horse races, are preparing to cease operations by June 1, following signing of the Washington County Anti-Bookmaking Bill by Gov. Harry W. Nice. This was the only county where previous to the enactment of this legislation bookmaking was held legal.

The bookmakers have operated here since 1929, when an old statute was discovered which exempted the county from provisions of the state law. Public sentiment against them was pronounced, however, and the Ministerial Association, representing more than 30,000 church members, urged the Governor to sign the anti-bookmaking measure passed by the last Legislature.

Granges and the grand jury took similar action. The newspapers also advocated doing away with bookmaking.

No Changes Contemplated

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—General Foods Corporation does not now contemplate any change in hours or wage rates that will reduce the number of its employees or the wages received as a result of the Supreme Court's decision invalidating NRA, C. M. Chester, president, said yesterday.

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All France Watches Eagerly As Normandie Leaves Havre In Quest of Atlantic Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LE HAVRE, France, May 29—Confident of a record-breaking crossing that will add the blue ribbon of the Atlantic to the colorful pennants streaming from its masts, the world's largest ocean liner Normandie sailed today on its maiden passage to New York.

Amid impressive ceremonies which voiced a whole nation's joyful pride, the vast ship steamed swiftly out of the harbor. From its pointed porpoise bow to its terraced overhanging stern, from the solid sweep of its huge hull to the gleaming white mass of its superstructure and the slanting bulk of its streamlined funnels, the Normandie seemed to sing a sea saga of power and speed.

Speed it certainly has. For even before its first ocean voyage the Normandie established a record for the greatest speed ever attained by a passenger liner. On its trial trips along the coast of France, the gigantic vessel attained with ease a speed of over 32 knots, which is more than two knots above the previous record. Furthermore, it proved to the satisfaction of its officers and builders its abil'ty to maintain a steady speed of better than 30 knots, which should enable it to make the Atlantic crossing in only four days. In fact, a number of nautical experts have not hesitated to predict that the new giant ship of the French line will make the run to New York, if weather conditions are at all favorable, in less than 96 hours.

Comfort First

Nevertheless, the Normandie is not primarily a speed boat. Far from it. Its enormous size—displacement 75,000 tons, length 1027 feet, width 121 feet—makes is essentially a floating palace of the seas where the primary consideration is the comfort, amusement and safety of its 2000-odd passengers.

Coming after a series of catastrophic fires on ships at sea, the construction of the Normandie has been carried out with particular attention to safety in this respect. Wherever possible, fireproof materials have been used throughout the ship both in its construction and decoration. Most of the paneling is of non-inflammable composition instead of wood. Where a wooden framework is used, it is wrapped up in asbestos. The electric wiring is mounted, not on wooden battens as in some former passenger liners, but on metal gratings. The ship is subdivided into a number of sections by fireproof walls, designed to confine any fire which might break out to a small area.

A force of professional firemen, equipped with every modern device for locating and extinguishing fires, form part of the Normandie's crew. Every cabin has special vents in its walls and ceiling through which the nozzle of a fire hose can be pushed in the event of the door being locked from the inside.

Fire Precautions

Reproductions of cabins in the Normandie have been drenched with gasoline, set alight, and successfully extinguished by this system, it is claimed. An additional safeguard is an emergency generating station high up on the promenade deck, to supply current for lights and for launching the boats in case the power equipment down below should be disabled or flooded.

In harmony with this effort to obtain maximum exemption from the danger of fire, much use has been made of glass in the decorative scheme of the Normandie. Particularly in the public rooms on the promenade deck—the grand salon, the winter garden, the shops, the theater and the grill room with its café-terrace opening onto the stern of the ship—striking effects have been obtained from the modern handling of sheet glass, as well as of metal, marble and other fireproof materials.

Cabins aboard the Normandie are notable for the variety of decorative schemes which have been employed. As in the dining hall and other public salons, the decorative keynote is definitely modernistic. Leading Parisian decorators were entrusted with designing and executing the cabins and luxury suites, so that remarkable variety and originality have been obtained.

A description of the Normandie is an adventure in nautical superlatives.

The French superliner is the greatest moving unit ever evolved by men. Her gross register is 79,280 tons.

The port of New York had to construct a special pier to accommodate the 1027-foot monster. The Normandie's dock in the North River is much more convenient than older and remote piers serving the big transatlantic lines.

In inaugurating the New York-Plymouth-Havre super-speed service, the Normandie points her massive, upward flaring prow toward the Atlantic steamship record. Four turbo-electric motors, generating a total of 160,000 horsepower, will drive the ship toward the blue ribbon of the Atlantic, mythical prize of the western ocean.

Rex's Record May Fall

The record established by the Italian liner Rex, 28.92 sustained average speed from Gibraltar to the Ambrose Lightship, will fade in the boiling wake of the Normandie's four churning screws if all goes well on this 3000-mile drive to the westward. Head winds and heavy seas; or fog, most relentless of all obstructions to safety and speed on the seas, are the elements upon which French ocean speed supremacy hang in their first gigantic test.

The gaze of French folk are turned toward Le Havre today. And they are confident that their mammoth ocean queen will wrest the Atlantic speed honors for France. Their confidence is heightened by the fine performance of the superliner on her deep-sea trials out of St. Nazaire. Engineers aboard the liner reported a speed of 31.7 knots. If the Normandie can maintain an average of 29 knots, the prize is hers.

It is not expected that the Normandie will be pushed to the limit of her capacity for speed until the British superliner Queen Mary has entered the trade next year. The maritime world has several thrilling speed attempts to anticipate. First, the Normandie's effort to wrest the record for the Atlantic crossing, then the race with the Queen Mary to determine which is the faster vessel. France is confident that it has the fastest liner afloat. But Britain's huge Cunarder will be capable of developing 200,000 horsepower as compared with the Normandie's 160,000. The race may well be close.

Would Crowd Times Square

Some idea of the tremendous size of the Normandie is presented by comparisons with well-known structures. The ship would fill the length of Times Square, with the stern at 43rd Street, the bow would rest in 47th Street.

Tilted on her stern, the Normandie's bow would top the RCA skyscraper in Rockefeller Center with 173 feet to spare. Two Custom House towers in Boston would fall 35 feet short of the mark. It would take two L. C. Smith buildings and at least an eight-story structure beside for the Seattle skyline to match this towering bulk.

Los Angeles' new City Hall wouldn't come within 60 feet of the middle funnel. Philadelphia's City Hall would just about make the forward stack of the uptitlted Normandie. Chicago's Board of Trade Building and Detroit's Penobscot Building would be in Philadelphia's class. Two Washington Monuments would only top the Normandie by 84 feet. Four statues of Liberty with all four goddesses standing on tiptoe would just about break even with the superliner's stem.

Eiffel Tower Out-towered

The world-famous Eiffel Tower which dominates every Parisian vista is 1000 feet high, 27 feet less than the Normandies length. Placed on a hypothetical set of scales, it would take 7½ Eiffel Towers to even the balance against the Normandie's roughly 75,000 tons.

Any one of the three gigantic funnels of the French superliner would hold both tubes of the Holland Vehicular Tunnel which links New York with New Jersey under the Hudson River. Each tube carries two lanes of motor traffic, and is 29 feet in exterior diameter. Thus, the two tubes with their four lanes of traffic, two eastbound and two westbound, could fit into one of the Normandie's funnels, each with a diameter of 59 feet on its long axis and 36 feet on its cross axis.

Six-Story Funnels

The forward funnel is as tall as the average six-story building; the center funnel is somewhat shorter, and the after funnel is still shorter. This "stepping down" adds to the speedy appearance of the Normandie, in which the theories of modern streamlining have been observed to a large extent.

The Normandie's steering gear is the largest yet devised. The rudder is as high as a six-story building. Steering machinery has been installed in a special engine room in the stern to manipulate the directional fin which weighs many tons. A gyroscopic compass will be connected with the rudder by a gyropilot, automatically holding the ship to a fixed course more accurately than a human helmsman could do.

Havre Dedicates Maritime Station For French Liner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LE HAVRE, France, May 29—A new maritime station, claimed to be one of the largest and finest in the world, was formally opened here last week by President Albert Lebrun of France.

Completed just in time to serve as the starting point for the maiden voyage of the giant liner "Normandie," the maritime station is equipped to accommodate two such giant ships simultaneously if necessary. More than 650 yards long, 50 yards wide and almost as high, it contains sufficient facilities to handle at once the passengers and freight of an in-coming and an out-going liner.

Moving stairways join the three floors of the new pier, the lowest being reserved for in-coming freight, the second for passengers, and the third for out-going freight. The station is specially arranged so that passengers, upon their arrival, are split up into small groups so that they can pass through the customs without any crowding or waiting. A number of shops have been included in the pier, as well as restaurant facilities.

Built of reinforced concrete and steel, the maritime station was designed by M. Urbain Cassan, consulting architect for the French State Railways. Its lines are classic and simple, carrying gracefully upward to the watch tower which rises 82 yards into the air. This tower contains modern meteorological instruments of all kinds. Special facilities have been installed at this new pier for handling automobiles brought over by passengers. Arrangements have been made in such a way that tourists will find their automobiles ready and waiting for them by the time they have cleared the customs.

Reindeer Multiply In Mackenzie Delta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—All nicely settled in their new home on the arctic coast and busily engaged in looking after the 600 fawns which have been born this spring is the latest report concerning the welfare of Canada's herd of 2370 reindeer which trekked overland from Alaska.

The reindeer have survived the great hazards of the five-year journey overland along the arctic coast to the Mackenzie River delta and are reported to be in good condition. This augurs well for the successful establishment and increase of the herd of reindeer in the Canadian northland which will, it is hoped, provide a future unfailing supply of food and clothing for the Eskimo population in the arctic circle.

A Man in the News

© Wide World

Anthony Eden

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

ANTHONY EDEN, Lord Privy Seal, one of the youngest of the Ministers of the Crown of Great Britain, has sprung into world prominence as a tactful, trusted and far-sighted diplomatist in international negotiations of the greatest import for mankind.

Mr. Eden has succeeded notably in winning the personal confidence of continental political leaders intensely antagonistic to one another, at a moment when a clash liable to plunge Europe into war might quite easily have occurred.

Born in 1897 of a family known for artistic tastes extending back into the centuries of the past, he has inherited all that is most attractive in the fast disappearing class of the well-endowed English country gentlemen to which he belongs.

His career in British politics has been meteoric. Little more than four years ago he was a plain M. P. doing a little journalism in his spare moments, making friends on all sides, but distinguished chiefly by the charm of his manners and the good sense and downrightness of what he has had to say.

But all the time he was studying—intensely—every political question that came up. His keenness and natural gifts attracted the attention of Sir Austen Chamberlain, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, who afforded him the stepping stone of a private secretaryship.

From that moment Anthony Eden never looked back. He spoke often both in the House of Commons and outside it. His tall graceful figure, and well-modulated voice, came to be recognized as belonging to one who always had something illuminating to add to the discussion.

Study of foreign affairs came easily to him. He became a representative of Britain on the Disarmament Conference and on the Council of the League of Nations. He established the friendliest of contacts with foreign colleagues while always giving full effect to the British view.

Aristocratic detachment, straightforwardness, direct simplicity of expression, give force to the determination by which he is inspired to get something done.

His sympathies are all with the optimistic courage and initiative of President Roosevelt as contrasted with the less kinetic activities of the British Cabinet.

The future as opposed to the past is his field.

Traffic Experts Join in London Safety Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 29—World experts on traffic problems have gathered in London to discuss ideas at the National Safety Congress, opened today by Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Minister of Transport.

The national congress belies its name. It is international. Over 400 British delegates are present, but experts have also come from the United States, Canada, France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, India, South Africa, and Brazil.

The British delegates are representatives of local authorities, of industries, transport firms, and police headquarters. It is felt that the 1935 congress is of great importance, not merely from its international angle but on account of recent safety activities of the British Government.

Today's program started with a discussion of the problems of traffic safety surveys and their practical application, with a paper read by Mr. W. H. Cameron, director of the National Safety Council of America.

Subsequently there was an industrial safety session. The discussions which followed particularly touched manufacturers of motorcars, such as one upon the use of brake efficiency tests. This discussion was based on a memorandum supplied by the Police Department of Toronto.

In the afternoon the congress went to Scotland Yard, London police headquarters, to study special maps of traffic mishaps in Britain's capital.

Tomorrow it is planned to discuss methods used by schools to teach road sense and safety, to watch a demonstration of tests for drivers based on researches of natural science workers, to listen to recommendations of local authorities, and to hear papers on insurance.

Tomorrow evening the congress will pay a visit to the British Roads Research Laboratory, where research workers are experimenting with new road surfaces to stop skidding, to foil bad weather, to make lasting surfaces which will not become "pot-holed," and to discover the surface which is least hard on tires.

The third day will find the safety congress still busy. This will be the last day, and is given over mostly to more general questions, such as a discussion on best methods of safety propaganda.

The congress has been called by the British National Safety First Association, whose president-elect is Sir Malcolm Campbell, world speed record holder and also British traffic expert.

African Mobile Village Plan Promises Jobs for 50 Years

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

DURBAN, S. Af.—An experiment with model villages which can be moved about is now being carried out at Ingogo and Mount Prospect in Natal. It is being watched with great interest by the government. If it proves to be a success, it may lead to one of the greatest social reclamation schemes ever undertaken in South Africa—a scheme that would provide work for nearly every able-bodied poor white in the Union.

Ingogo and Mount Prospect are State railway settlements. At Ingogo there are between 250 and 400 families, that is from 1000 to 1200 persons. These people are under complete discipline. No liquor is allowed and regular schooling is enforced. Comfortable homes are provided and there is every facility to make the people happy and to give them a feeling of independence and self-respect.

A second model village is being put up at Mount Prospect and the government is experimenting with a type of housing which is cool in summer and not too cold in winter. The whole village is capable of being moved from place to place as the demand arises.

The government has made available £10,000,000 to enable 10,000 men to be employed for 10 years. It is unlikely, however, that the number of men will be available, but the money is there and, if necessary, it could be made to provide work for 2500 men for 40 years. So far the work has been on a small scale.

Once the village scheme proves satisfactory it may be extended beyond the field of railways to anti-soil erosion and other works.

"It depends entirely on whether we shall be able to regard it as permanent reclamation," a higher official explained. "You must give these people their self-respect, you must make them realize the dignity of labor. They must be made to feel that once more they are necessary cogs in the social machinery.

"If all this is obtained to the extent of 100 per cent, then the temptation will be to say: 'That is what we are going to do.'

"We should probably then have work for nearly every able-bodied poor white for the next 50 years and in the process we should be helping to place them on the land."

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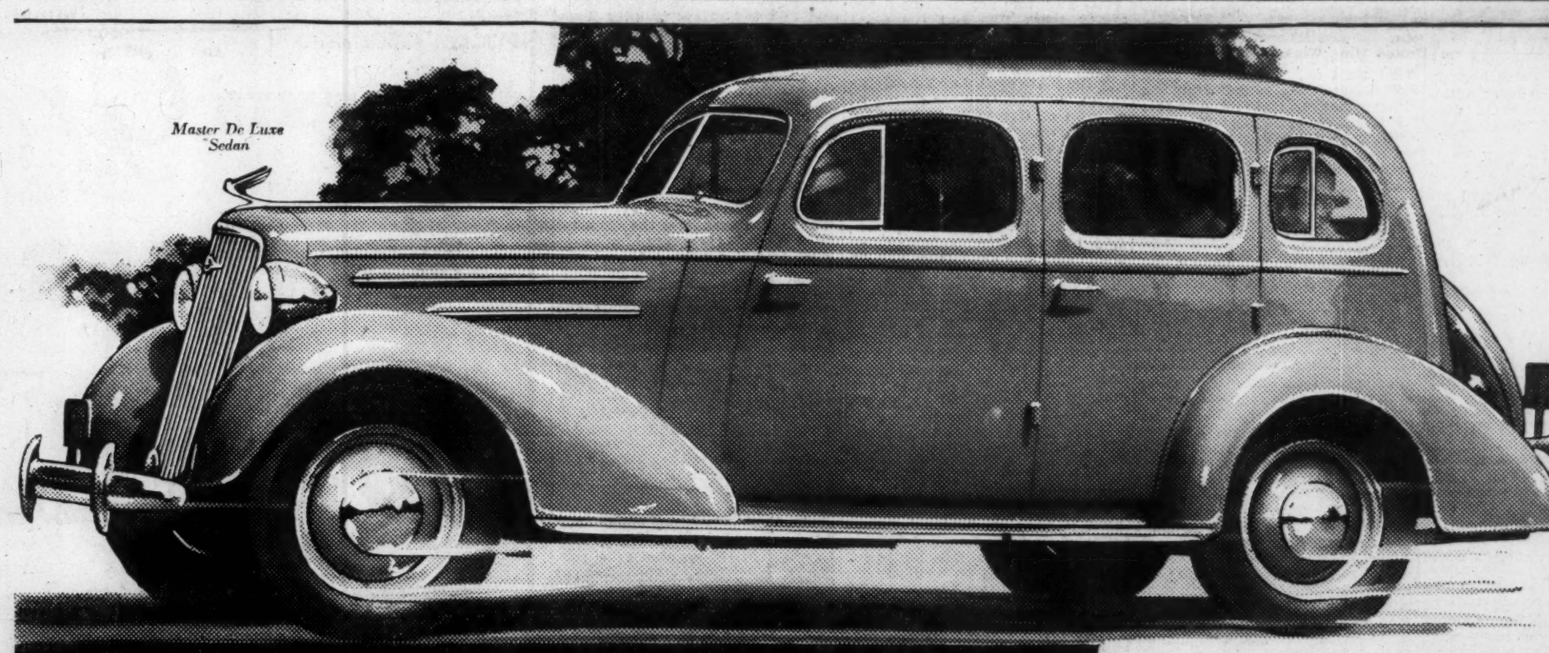

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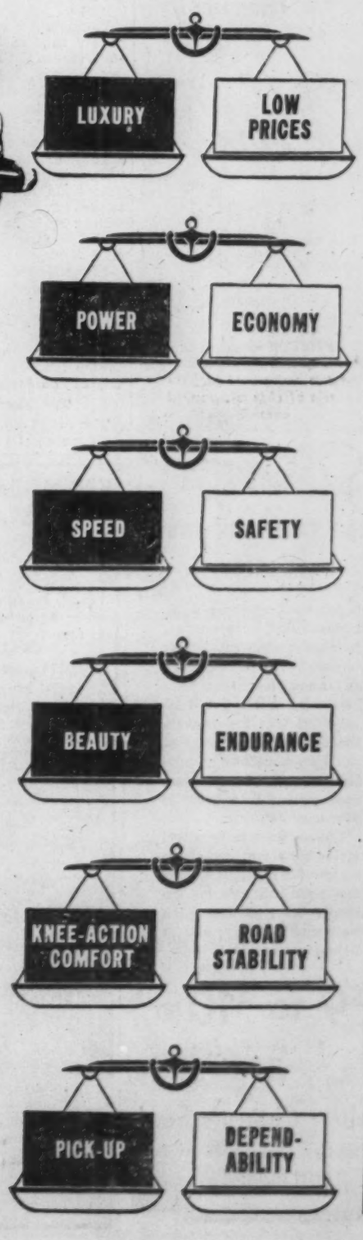

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San Diego Exposition Visions Rich Wonders of Tomorrow And Traces West's Exploits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 29—Tracing man's spectacular conquest of the West and suggesting the accomplishments of tomorrow, the $15,000,000 California Pacific International Exposition opened today for the world's inspection.

This morning the president of the fair board, Frank G. Belcher, turned the key in the golden lock of the west gate, officially throwing open the 300 acres of the park, filled with entertainment and educational features, and a crowd estimated at 55,000 formed the welcoming throng. Featured in the opening ceremony was a message telephoned from President Roosevelt.

"We are ready to entertain the world," said Mr. Belcher this morning, after a "dress rehearsal" of the exposition last night. The major buildings have been completed and principal exhibits are in place, and officials said that the minor jobs of construction would be completed within a few days.

International in Scope

Although everything possible has been done to depict the colorful history of California's growth up to the present time the exposition definitely symbolizes the dawn of a new era in the advancement of industry, commerce and culture—a new era in which America is turning its face toward the Orient where great new markets are opening up, bringing a new flow of trade to the Pacific ports.

Throughout the exposition is interwoven the central theme, the conquest of the West, from the day in 1542 when Cabrillo sailed his high-sterned galleon into this bay, until today when the mighty Colorado River has been harnessed and a great span is being thrown across the Golden Gate.

Visitors who witnessed this city's other exposition in 1915-16 will find a far-different show than they saw 20 years ago.

True, the original Spanish Colonial buildings along the Avenida de Palacidos are being used after being rebuilt by the Government. But the 1935 exposition is three times larger, and cost approximately five times as much.

The Government, the State and a score of foreign nations and hundreds of private exhibitors have joined to make the exposition truly an international fair in scope.

Typical Spanish Square

Massive new buildings have arisen on the Palisades while the old Plaza de Panama has been transformed into a typical Spanish square with two pools of water reflecting the towered buildings by day and mirroring colored lights at night. The Plaza is lined with quaint old flower shops where one may buy posies cheaply.

Entering at the north gate, the exposition visitor finds that the fair forms a giant S.

At the top of the S is the 1200-foot midway along which are 30 rides, shows and slides, erected at a cost of about $1,500,000. At the north end is the "End of the Trail," a unique exhibit built around the famous Indian Village and housing 150 Indians from 30 tribes. Dances, ceremonials and customs of days before the conquest of the West are featured here.

Miniature Train

A miniature train puffs and chugs from the Gulch around the hillside to the Government building on the Palisades.

Continuing back along the S, the visitor finds the tree-lined Avenue of Palaces.

At the north side of the Plaza del Pacifico is the Palace of Fine Arts, mecca of art lovers.

Wonders of modern science are shown in the Palace of Science, which faces the Plaza. This unit has two sections, the first of which will feature man's development from dark ages to the present, stressing his conquest of the West.

The second section is devoted to displays of a commercial nature, with such organizations as the American Telephone & Telegraph Company exhibiting.

Near by is the Palace of Photography housing the elaborate Eastman display.

Immediately in the rear of the Spreckels organ is the Palace of Water and Transportation. An animated model shows the bringing of water from the Colorado River through the giant Metropolitan Water District aqueduct into the city of Los Angeles.

The Monitor Building

The Christian Science Monitor building stands to the southwest of the organ, on the shady Avenida de Estados and directly opposite the House of Pacific Relations. The two-story structure is of the Spanish Colonial type, topped by a bright tile roof and set among eucalyptus and palm trees. Earl Giberson is the architect and Sanford & Schulte are the builders.

Inside the building are various exhibits showing different phases of the Monitor. For the children there is a miniature stage on which their favorite comic characters come into action. Eric Berglof, San Diego artist, has executed a series of murals named "March of the Nations," after the column conducted by Rufus Steele in the Monitor.

House of Pacific Relations

Across the boulevard is the House of Pacific Relations, a collection of 15 hacienda type Spanish bungalows, built around an evergreen communal plaza.

Housed in a low-lying pueblo-type building, flanked by cactus gardens, is the Palace of Education.

To the south, along the Palisades quadrangle, is the Hollywood Motion Picture Hall of Fame, sponsored by the Screen Actors' Guild.

Pacific coast symphonies, the Mormon choir and many other musical organizations are scheduled to appear in the Ford Bowl, which adjoins the Ford Tower.

The Palace of Electricity and Varied Industries adjoins the Ford Bowl to the north. A feature exhibit of this handsome Mayan-type structure is the House of Magic, shown by the General Electric Company.

In the center of the Palisades quadrangle are the famous Firestone Singing Fountains, brought from the Century of Progress in Chicago. These fountains, synchronized with music, rise with the notes, the colors changing at the same time.

Twenty of the Government's most important departments have exhibits in the federal building, including one showing the evolution of the mail service from the pony express to the air mail; another the coining of money and a third containing historic relics of the nation's history.

The Standard Oil Building appears at the north end of the Palisades. This structure, surmounted by a 100-foot tower, has over the various entrances murals depicting scenes in the West.

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(Continued from Page 1)

shortly to become Prime Minister, while many people cast Mr. Eden for the role of Foreign Minister.

"Friendship with the United States is of first importance," Mr. Eden, fresh from good work done at Geneva on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, told the fifteenth annual conference of British Conservative Women at the packed Queen's Hall here yesterday.

"This friendship exists today," Mr. Eden went on, "and it will grow. Everything the United Kingdom Government can do to promote that friendship will be readily and eagerly done. There is nothing incompatible between friendship with the United States and membership in the League of Nations."

British Government Not Ready to Move For Economic Parley

LONDON, May 29 (AP)—Shouts of "No" from Government supporters today greeted a suggestion in the House of Commons that Great Britain approach the United States with a view toward obtaining the international stabilization of currencies.

Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald reaffirmed Great Britain's policy of watchful waiting after references were made to recent statements by Secretary of State Hull and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau indicating an American willingness to stabilize the dollar.

The Prime Minister categorically denied reports that the British Government recently had been in communication with the United States with a view to a conference on currency stabilization and the reduction of trade barriers.

Mr. Edward Lancelot Mallalieu, an Opposition Liberal, asked, "In view of the speeches of persons in authority on the other side of the Atlantic, which appear favorable to a new approach to this question will he (MacDonald) not take the initiative?"

Mr. Mallalieu referred to Mr. MacDonald's duty as president of the World Economic Conference to call for its resumption whenever world conditions are considered favorable for an agreement.

Shouts of "no" interrupted the questioner, and then Mr. MacDonald replied: "We do not require at this late hour to take the initiative. We have been trying to get the initiative taken, but up to now we have not been successful."

Changes in Navy Posts

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—Rear Admiral Hal G. Bowen today took office as Navy Chief of Engineers, succeeding Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson. The latter, whose home is in Berkeley, Calif., has been assigned as inspector of navy equipment under manufacture by the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y. Rear Admiral Bowen is a native of Providence, R. I. His home is at Hatch Ranch, Suisun City, Calif.

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The World Reassesses Its New Deal Experiments

(Continued from Page 1)

countries, such as Italy, Portugal, Austria and Germany began theirs by wiping the trade unions off the social map. Instead, they are trying joint corporations of employers and employed, in which there is equal representation between these two branches of industry, with the Government having the last word if they fail to agree.

Forms of Fascism

Whether we approve of the corporative system, or of the "authoritarian" idea embodied in these varying brands of Fascism, they undoubtedly represent a break with the past—an attempt to remedy some defect in the social and economic machinery—which is the very essence of a new deal.

Mr. Lloyd George's plan for Great Britain involves setting up a smaller cabinet, spending large sums on housing, land settlement, roads, railways and canals, electrification, and the overhaul of some of the basic industries of the country such as coal, cotton, iron and steel. He would use tariffs ruthlessly as an instrument of national policy for the benefit of agriculture, and he advocates some measure of state control over the Bank of England while opposing nationalization of the joint stock banks.

Another of his proposals is the division of the national budget into two parts, one dealing with ordinary revenue and expenditure of the year and the other with capital expenditure.

British Action

Most of these proposals figure already on the programs of one or other of the big British political parties—to such an extent, indeed, that one Opposition newspaper described Mr. Lloyd George's plan as "The (Nothing) New Deal." It is a fact that since the National Government took office in 1931, most of the things advocated by Mr. Lloyd George have been done, though not on the scale as he demands.

Since it came into power, the National Government has given Great Britain an entirely new system for marketing its agricultural produce and has begun the nationalization of the system of unemployment relief, which has hitherto always been on a local basis. It has sponsored, particularly by tariffs, the conversion of the coal industry with a view to using the by-products commercially instead of sending them up the chimney in smoke, as when raw coal is burned as a fuel.

Moreover, it has carried a stage further the idea of partnership between the state and the producer, which is one of the most interesting new-deal developments in British economic life. It was under the auspices of the National Government that the London Passenger Transport Board proposed by the previous Labor Government finally took shape. The L. P. T. B. unified all the private enterprise and municipal bus, train and tram services of the metropolis.

Public Works

The men who are running it are mostly those who ran the same services under private management. But they and their successors are no longer appointed by those controlling the share capital of the organization. Instead, they are chosen by a group of Government-nominated trustees whose qualification is not political, but the fact that they hold certain entirely nonpolitical offices in the commercial world.

The idea of public works to help tide over the slump and to put the country in better shape for the future has appealed to most countries. Very few Governments, however, are in a position to embark on schemes of the magnitude proposed by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Lloyd George. Nevertheless, a recent League inquiry shows that between 1929 and 1933 an enormous amount of public works had been undertaken in most of the major countries.

Since 1919 Great Britain has spent some £700,000,000 of public money on housing alone. Road schemes have taken £130,000,000, and schemes to relieve unemployment, £190,000,000.

Continental Measures

Other European countries have been working on similar lines. In spite of its great financial difficulties, Austria since 1929 has spent considerable sums on new schools, new police barracks, hydraulic works and road reconditioning.

Between 1928 and 1934, Belgium expended 1,850,000,000 francs ($265,000,000 gold) on new canals alone, over and above the ordinary repair and upkeep expenditure on existing waterways. In 1928 the Belgian Parliament voted 120,000,000 francs yearly for five years to be spent on "extraordinary" repairs to roads. In 1933, a further sum of 800,000,000 francs spread over six years was voted for this purpose.

Switzerland last year decided to constitute a new organization—the Central Office for Promoting Work—to co-ordinate public works throughout the country. France since 1929 has spent over 1,000,000,000 francs annually ($40,000,000 gold) on construction works for the relief of unemployment.

Italy's public works budget runs into 2,000,000,000 lire (over $100,000,000 gold) annually. In Italy's case the work is not purely relief work, but is part of a general governmental development plan which includes such things as land reclamation, dams, road building, hydraulic works, maritime works, water supplies and sewerage schemes.

Effect on Jobs

How far public works schemes contribute to the relief of unemployment is a matter which concerns "New Dealers" the world over. A British report last year to the League indicated that the expenditure of £1,000,000 finds direct employment for one year for about 4000 men.

The report added: "The experiment of large-scale public works as a method of dealing with unemployment has been tried and has failed and it is not intended to repeat it."

Switzerland agrees substantially with Great Britain in thus estimating the public works side of New Dealism. "It is a well-known fact," the Swiss Government wrote in its report to the League, "that relief works are a comparatively burdensome means of remedying the unemployment problem, not only because of the considerable funds which are necessary to carry them on, but also through the burdens which they impose on the community for the future—expense of maintenance, interest and amortization charges on the capital employed."

French Building

France, on the contrary, speaks of "the fortunate influence of building works on economic activity." The Netherlands, though declaring it is "impossible to calculate the exact extent to which public works designed to counteract unemployment have contributed to economic activity," holds that such works as it has sponsored "will be of permanent value in improving the national economic equipment."

The works undertaken in Holland with public money include not only canals, land reclamation, roads, and sewerage schemes, but the provision of sports grounds.

In spite of objections and doubts, countries with large numbers of unemployed are finding it necessary to provide work for work's sake as a lesser evil than idleness. Indeed, if, as seems possible, Mr. Lloyd George gets into the British Cabinet, more public works are likely to follow.

Meanwhile, one finds that part of the German New Deal—started before the National Socialist Party came to power and before Mr. Roosevelt became President—is the labor camp which young men are now expected to attend between the time of their leaving school and taking up gainful employment. In Germany, the labor camp is exclusively for land work.

Canada's New Deal

Bulgaria, which was forbidden military conscription by the Treaty of Neuilly in 1919 and has had labor conscription instead ever since, has used its young work recruits to build roads, railways and works not always divorced from a military value. But the system has undoubtedly helped to provide the country with things of economic value.

When the Conservative Party of Canada, led by Mr. Bennett, assumed power on Aug. 7, 1930, business was still on the skids, sliding toward an abyss. For three years the Government concentrated its power and resource on breaking the momentum and saving the country from bankruptcy and possible anarchy. It utilized the machine it had inherited and which had proved adequate to stem previous recessions, refused to compromise with new economic theories and radical reforms and declared that the salvation of the country depended upon tariffs, "sound money," direct relief measures and individual thrift.

Toward the close of 1933, signs were accumulating that the worst of the trouble was over, and the Government began to take stock of not only what is still possessed but of the means proffered that might prevent periodic recurrence of such disasters.

Bennett About Faces

It became obvious that Mr. Bennett's "unshaken" loyalty in the "old order" had been shaken. He had thought to save industry and labor by raising tariffs to unprecedented heights, but his "protection" had protected only a few special interests. Now, though he still refused to lower the duty wall, he felt he must protect the masses shut in behind the wall from the favored few, by Government regulation and supervision.

Early in 1934 he appointed a parliamentary committee, headed by his minister of trade and commerce, Mr. H. H. Stevens, to investigate mass buying and price spreads, and thus launched his "New Deal" career.

He has been particularly generous in his agricultural legislation. The Natural Products Marketing Act is perhaps the most potentially radical measure on the statute books, permitting producing and marketing groups to regulate the production, sale and quality of their particular produce, and makes possible the complete regimentation of the production and distribution of natural products.

The Farm Loan Board and the Farmers' Credits Readjustment Acts allow the farmer to refund his obligations at lower rates of interest. A grain board, to take complete control of the buying and marketing of wheat and all other grains, has been promised by Mr. Bennett.

Provincial Moves

A new deal is given to Labor by an unemployment insurance scheme, supported by equal contributions from employees, employer and the Federal Government; also by eight-hour day and 48-hour week and one day's rest in seven, and minimum wage laws, founded upon conventions of the International Labor Organization at Geneva.

A new deal for the investor and retailer is expected to follow the recommendations of the price spreads committee and of the national housing committee. The new Bank of Canada, while privately owned, is Government regulated and loosens the chartered banks' monopoly on capital and credit.

New deals and codes are also invading several of the provinces, notably Ontario, and many municipalities. Everywhere throughout Canada people are clamoring for the right to organize into co-operative and other self-controlled groups, under state supervision and protection.

China in Flux

Turkey's new deal, spread over the past 12 years, consists of far more than adopting surnames and European clothes. The Government has sponsored a huge program of railway building, started many new industries and the complete reorganization of local water supplies.

China, in spite—or perhaps because—of existing political chaos, has been busy with a new economic deal for several years past under the guidance of European experts, mostly supplied by the League. A report read at the last League Assembly by Mr. Quo-Tai-Chi, the Chinese delegate, gave an imposing list of achievements in regard to rural reconstruction and agrarian reform (including downward revision of rents), road and railway construction, and hydraulic and flood prevention projects.

Thus it is impossible to escape the conclusion that the new deal mentality is not confined to the New World but has got firm hold in the Old World too. Its characteristics differ with race, region and resources, but underneath is one impelling motive—the belief that old garments are outworn and the time has come to put on new ones.

Lindy's Boyhood Home Chosen for Restoration

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., May 29 (AP)—Restoration of the boyhood home of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh as a national shrine is under way. Repairing and refurnishing of the structure exactly as it was when the Lindbergh family lived there and when the famous aviator still was a youth, fond of tinkering with motors, is the aim of the Lions Club here.

Minnesota, in 1931, established the site as a state park and set aside $5000 to improve it. The 93 acres of land on which the house is situated were deeded to the State and Colonel Lindbergh asked that the park be named after his father, a former Minnesota Representative in Congress.

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ARDMORE PHILADELPHIA JENKINTOWN

French Youth Challenges Entire Order of Things

(Continued from Page 1)

holds of the "Left," and even in fact of the extreme Left, manned by a majority of Socialist and Communist instructors.

It is against this somewhat special background that the present tendency of French youth must be regarded. To generalize as to the direction of this trend of youthful opinion is difficult, because there are such wide divergencies. Not only do various individuals have diametrically opposed views, but the dominant tendency in Paris may differ from that of the provinces, and one provincial region from another. Nevertheless, it is possible from frank conversations with a number of different young Frenchmen, to draw certain conclusions.

"Il faut que ça change!" "Things have got to change." Unanimously French youth between the ages of 18 and 26 agree on the necessity of a change. A change in what? In the existing political confusion, impotence and irresponsibility, not to say corruption; in the capitalist system, with its unemployment and absence of economic opportunity; in the social unrest and anarchy prevalent both nationally and internationally—there is unanimous, even clamorous, agreement among the youth of France that all these things must be changed. And they must be altered radically, even violently, if necessary.

Believe It Has Failed

What sort of change? It seems possible to affirm that a vast majority of French youth believe the present democratic regime as practiced in France has failed. They are definitely anti-parliamentary. When not desirous of an outright dictatorship, they express a preference for a "strong" leader who would keep the essentials of a republic but "put Parliament back in its place."

"What we need is a French Mussolini!" one student declared with enthusiasm. "Somebody who is conscientious, honest, and able, who can get things done, and clean up all the rottenness of our political life."

"I'm an outright Fascist!" affirmed another, but he hastened to explain: "Not in the sense of Italian or German Fascism, of course. We don't like colored shirts and goose-step regimentation in France. What I mean by Fascism is a regime of real authority, of order, of discipline."

Asked whom he envisaged as French "führer," he admitted that the right man was hard to find, but expressed a preference for M. André Tardieu!

The best friend, the almost constant companion, of this self-styled Fascist is an avowed Communist. He is just as enthusiastically sure that things are as they should be only in Soviet Russia; that capitalism is the root of all evil; that if all countries would only disarm at once, after expropriating the munition makers, peace would be easy and permanently assured.

Communist—Fascist; what is there in between? Among the young people of France with whom I came in contact—nothing. "It's inevitable that we should all be extremists," explained a student, "for we don't have time to really reason these things out, nor are we forced to try to make our ideas work: therefore we have no time and no use for moderation."

What is the proportion of extremist youth of the Right and Left in France? Estimates based on careful inquiries appear to indicate that, in Paris, about two thirds are more or less anti-parliamentary with marked authoritarian sympathies. Taking all France into account, it still seems that a slight majority of the youth are inclined to be anti-democratic, violently nationalistic though not militaristic, and open to absolutist opinions if not outright royalists or proponents of dictatorship.

The number of Communists is, in proportion, small. Among the older youth—those around 24-26,—a French form of national-socialism enjoys considerable favor. As the student leaves school or the University and goes to work, he tends to become less violently extreme, if his economic situation is pleasant; or more rabidly anti-capitalist if he is unable to find work or if his job is insecure and poorly paid.

Thus the economic and political factors dominate the views of French youth today. Other questions interest him infinitely less. Religion, except where it links up with politics, is left decidedly in the background. A Roman Catholic youth movement has, it is true, started a revivalist effort, but this has not yet affected the mass of youth. Temperance is a notion which never occurs to the French boy or girl in the twenties, except perhaps to the few "sportifs" who find it advisable to be temperate to "keep in condition." The mood of French youth is, in fact, at the moment the very opposite of temperate. Reflecting the troubled state of France as a whole and of the world, it is an extreme reaction.

Youth of France, Austria and Russia Look Ahead

© New York Times; Wide World; By Harlingue; Sovfoto

Left—Girl Members of Austrian Army Saluting. Upper Center—A Mass Meeting of the Jocistes in France. Lower Center—Young Russian Communist. Right—Social Democratic Youth Ready for Gymnastic Exercises at Vienna

Young People of Austria And Southeastern Europe Becoming More Dynamic

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

I cannot tell you where I saw Milosh, for he was half hiding from the police and our meeting was somewhat clandestine. But it was in Belgrade and he was a Serb. A Serb Communist.

He is uncompromisingly opposed to the present dictatorial regime and the existing social order. He is from an intellectual family, is handsome, energetic, capable and all aglow with high ideals. He wants to help make the world over, in such a way that there will be no more poverty, oppression and frustration of upward strivings, no more pushing of millions of people down on to a level where their cultural and spiritual aspirations are smothered and they are doomed forever to remain subhuman.

"The only way to liberate and elevate such slaves," he declared, "is to fight and suffer for them."

"But you may fight and suffer in vain," I, a timid bourgeois, protested, "you may disappear in the dark oblivion of a jail."

"No reform can come without suffering, and no suffering of a sincere, devoted fighter, however humble he is, can be in vain," he answered.

Sentenced to Jail

A little later Milosh was sentenced to jail for 12 years for distributing communist literature and is now serving his sentence. No father or mother who reads these lines has a more heroic, bright and devoted son than Milosh. At the trial he boldly said he was working for a new world, in which the thwarted millions would have a chance.

Petar is one of the best students in the Belgrade state university. He is the son of a peasant and is the leader of the Peasant Party students' group. He works his way through school by selling milk. The gist of several long conversations he had with me is that the only thing worth fighting for is peasant democracy. "Most of the people in southeast Europe are peasants," he said. "If the peasants organize themselves and come to power in each land, we shall have peace, justice, prosperity and enlightenment." He dreams of a Balkans unified by peasant governments. To this ideal he is devoting all his energies. He is now in a concentration camp for leading antiregime student demonstrations.

Fascist Official

Jovan is the secretary of the Yugoslav Fascist Party. He is a very intelligent, idealistic young man with an English education. I could listen to him speak for hours at a time, for he is fascinated with great plans. He wants to wipe out Marxism, party politics, corruption, the domination of capital and regional strife, and to unite all the Yugoslavs in a strong state founded on justice and ruled with righteousness. His dreams much resemble the beautiful Messianic passages in Isaiah.

Bogoleub is entirely different. He frankly and joyously declares that he belongs to the jazz and sport generation. He is thrilled to leave Balkan patriarchalism and plunge into a modern world introduced from the West. He says he is one of the postwar youth and wants to get the most he can out of the chaotic world his father bequeathed him. He sees nothing more futile than an attempt to reform it.

This is a true picture of the youth in all southeast Europe. There are reformers and crusaders divided into two camps, Marxists and Fascists and there are the pleasure seekers, striving to get ahead, secure good positions, attain a high place in society and enjoy themselves. All are largely irreligious, though the Fascists emphasize religion for political purposes.

In Croatia, the nationalistic youth tends to be religious, because there the Roman Catholic Church supports the "Croatian Cause." In Austria also there is a strong Roman Catholic movement of an almost exclusive political nature. Otherwise religion plays a very small role among the youth of southeast Europe.

Temperance Movement

The strong temperance movement in Bulgaria is supported almost entirely by youth—"left wing" youth.

In all these lands, "left wing" youth emphasize pacifism, and the nationalists militarism.

In Roumania, the most virile youth movement is that of the Fascist "Iron Guards."

In Hungary, the crusading youth are found within the ranks of the "Reform Generation" who want to reconstruct society and the state on a sort of Fascist basis, in the interest of the dispossessed masses.

In generalizing for this region one may say: Religion as a spiritual force plays a very small role and in most places is supported only by persons favoring the status quo.

Morality, for most of these young people, is a function or aspect of a social change or a social status quo. The crusaders disregard conventional morality, but in requiring discipline, sacrifice, devotion to a cause and the serving of an ideal are essentially moral. The status quo people are conventionally quite moral in theory, especially in Austria, but by opposing the ideals of real equality, justice, social service, they accentuate social difference and encourage pleasure seeking, thus weakening morality.

Youth, in the countries mentioned, is becoming more dynamic, tense and militantly idealistic. The great easy-going, pleasure-loving, security-seeking middle group is losing adherents to crusaders, both on the right and on the left.

Russia's Young People Are Accepting Bolshevik Doctrine Unquestioningly

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

From its beginning the Bolshevik regime in Russia has relied for support upon young people. It has appealed to them over the heads of their more conservative elders, it has sided with children in disputes with their parents, it has tried to give education to all young people. Above all, it has managed to keep Russian youth busy.

As a result, Russian young people accept Bolshevik doctrines even more unquestioningly than American youth accepted democratic doctrines a generation ago. Under a resolute dictatorship, Russian young people have been presented for 17 years only with the Bolshevik viewpoint on every question, through the controlled schools, press, radio, theaters, magazines, books, and the youth organizations of the unopposed ruling political party.

Program Unquestioned

The writer has not discovered one young person in Russia who questioned Bolshevik doctrine and the Bolshevik program, which every young man or woman understands more or less clearly. With virtual unanimity Russian youth believe that Communism is the highest form of human society, which will be accepted eventually by every country. They believe that Fascism is a temporary expedient devised by Capitalism to delay the inevitable triumph of Communism. They accept without question the teaching that Russia is leading the world into Communism, and that every Russian must be prepared to fight in defense of the "Socialist fatherland"; that under such circumstances Pacifism is an evil doctrine.

In Russia, whose state church had become lifelessly formalized and was closely linked with Tzarism, the Bolsheviks have had little difficulty in persuading most Russian young people to substitute communist dogma for other forms of religion. By evangelistic methods they have aroused an immense amount of mystical zeal for the Bolshevik conception of "world revolution," which pictures the world as a vast battleground upon which the "bourgeoisie" and the "toiling workers" are engaged in a "decisive battle" which will end only when workers of all countries have overthrown by force their "bourgeois rulers" and set up a "dictatorship of the proletariat."

Do Not Tolerate

On political and social questions, the Bolsheviks do not tolerate questioning minds in their youth. Through control of every means of expression and of every means of employment, they have obtained a terrifying unanimity on such questions among young people. Subjected from infancy to intensive propaganda from one dogmatic viewpoint, the present generation of Russian young people expresses—and probably possesses—few, if any, doubts.

This dogmatic and unconsciously arrogant self-confidence is increased by keeping all young people busy. Because they took over a backward and ruined country, the Bolsheviks have had enough work for everyone in construction and reconstruction. Unemployment, the most serious of problems in more advanced countries, does not disturb Russian young people at present.

Canadian Youth Voice Powerful Protest on War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Opposition to war in any form was voiced by the Canadian Youth Council at the Congress of Youth just concluded here. Delegates from 207 Canadian youth organizations joined in the discussion of world social problems which culminated with the passing of resolutions denouncing war.

The congress was recorded as believing that the danger of war is due to the prevailing mode of production for profit and can finally be abolished only with the removal of the profit system.

Its resolutions urged continuation of all possible means of counteracting war propaganda by education and all other possible methods; active opposition of any war preparation including the export of war materials, and recording of positions taken by candidates in the next federal election, as regards war, and the publication of the record as widely as possible.

The Canadian Youth Council opposed establishment of dictatorship, the attack upon civil rights, introducton of forced labor, denial of the right of free organization and the incitement of racial and religious intolerance. These, it contended, intensify ill feeling between nations and the dangers of war.

Its resolution on war declared in part: "Realizing that war is contrary to a world order based on the ideals of Jesus and the Prohpets, we call upon all churches and religious organizations to join actively with the Congress in its struggle for a warless world and urge upon the Government of Canada a forward-looking policy for international cooperation and peace."

The Congress voiced opposition to the military expenditures of the Canadian Government and especially the increase in the budget of this year.

VISITORS

Wallace Nutting

famous maker of authentic early American reproductions,

Invites You

to visit his workrooms. Seventeenth Century Kitchen and 42 rooms containing a complete range of examples in all American period reproductions . . . very distinguished designs . . . moderate prices . . . name burned in. Wallace Nutting Furniture, Books.

Open all day. Receptions on Saturdays.

Framingham, Mass.
46 PARK STREET
Just a short motor trip from Boston

THE COLLINGWOOD
Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone
Single from $2 Double from $3
45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Twins—your Cakes and DRAKE'S CAKES

WHEN THE DRIVER SAYS "WHERE TO?" SAY "PIERRE'S"

. . . that name not only gives direction to the driver . . . it gives direction to your dreams of what you think that life in New York ought to be . . . you have chosen a hotel whose location and luxury, service and repute are unique even in a city of great hotels.

~ NOW OPEN ~

Pierre Roof . . . Highest and Coolest Hotel Roof in Manhattan

TARIFF: SINGLE ROOMS *from* $5.00
DOUBLE ROOMS *from* 7.00
SUITES . . . *from* 10.00

Hotel Pierre

EDWARD H. CRANDALL
President
FIFTH AVENUE AT SIXTY-FIRST STREET
NEW YORK

MIMI'S LETTERS

Darling Baba:

Preparing for the "simple" life is a frenzy of permanents and *clothes*, of course. If my summer can only be as good as my Wanamaker wardrobe insinuates!

For instance, how about my white organdy evening dress with red stars, red ribbon straps and a jacket? Slick for yacht clubs and also takes to the Starlight Roof like ducks to the orange sauce. Something about thin dark straps, *n'est-ce pas ma mignonne?* It is also done with blue stars, or navy blue with white stars, for the paltry sum of $16.75—but no one would ever guess.

Now my corduroy coat, inspired by SCHIAPARELLI. Rich red for the evening dress, but can also be worn for sports. Ye olde legende says, "One corduroy coat makes a summer . . ." so what would *three* do? For I want a honey color, too, to wear with everything, and a nice marine blue. Each is lined in silk crepe, and $16.75.

These COTTONS are so reassuring for summer. My piqué shirtwaist dress with Morse code lines in red can be washed to distraction. Awfully nice buttons, really. I also have it in white with blue, and only $7.95.

Am expecting to hear *you* are off to the mountains while I whip over the water in my new clothes and a sloop.

Yours, Mimi

Sizes 11 to 17

These new MIMI fashions are exclusively in the New York and Philadelphia stores of

JOHN WANAMAKER
New York Philadelphia

. . . you *could* buy Blue Sunoco *blindfolded!*

because there is only one quality; no second grade, no third grade

By concentrating on only one motor fuel, economies are effected in refineries, warehouses, delivery trucks and gas pumps . . . That is why we are able to give you High-Test, Knockless Power and Long Mileage . . . at regular gas price.

BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL

PRESERVE YOUR CAR'S POWER
. . . Prevent power loss with Sunoco Mercury Made Motor Oil . . . so pure it does not form power-killing hard carbon.

Brazil's Frown Upon Fascism Includes President's Exclusion Of Church in Government

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Fascism finds scant favor in Brazilian governmental circles. A law, Lei de Seguranca Nacional, recently signed by President Vargas, forbids the carrying of arms by the Brazilian Green Shirts, a Fascist organization.

This group, legally known as the Integralist, includes student bodies and numerous nationally inclined intellectuals. Its purpose is declared to be the development of greater devotion for Brazil and a more profound spiritual understanding. The organization is patterned after the ideals of Benito Mussolini.

As regards a greater devotion for Brazil, President Vargas's interest in nationalism is thoroughly understood; likewise his desire for a deeper national spiritual understanding. But what also is widely known is his unwillingness to further either movement through Fascism which exchanges "rugged individualism" for state co-ordination of class activities, and which, incidentally, has the support of the Roman Catholic Church.

Barred Church Interference

President Vargas happens to be a Roman Catholic, but this fact does not stand in the way of his rigid exclusion of the church's participation in governmental affairs. The church and the state have long been separated. The Holy See lost favor in Brazil, and in several Latin-American nations, as it reached out to acquire vast lands and wealth and became a dominant influence in national politics.

So far as Fascism and the Roman Catholic Church are connected—a hasty perusal of "Quadragesimo Anno" issued on May 15, 1931 at the instigation of Pope Pius XI will reveal the relation. On that date the remarkable manifesto "established the principles of ecclesiastical Fascism (by declaring) for the balance of interests rather than a system of economic competition, and enjoined upon the Catholic clergy actively to promote these principles in every land."

Only the other day the pertinent suggestion was made that it would be wise to remember the governing system of the Roman Catholic Church tends to induce a political system which corresponds closely to Italian Fascism. Such a system, it was said, established union and discipline and permitted long-range policies to be developed over generations to come. Presumably President Vargas is familiar with the text of the "Quadragesimo Anno."

Followed Dictatorship

But to get back to the Integralist organization. This party, if it may be so called, finds itself in about the same degree of disfavor as politically-disposed church men. It came into existence during 1933 following the setting-up of a dictatorship in Brazil. The dictatorship was the result of a world-wide trade overturn and corruption in Brazilian politics. There was a rather widely-extended feeling that a 'strong hand was needed to revive prosperity and restore order in the government.'

At first no strenuous objection was raised against a rule which promised the return of peace and happiness, and Brazil settled down to enjoy the resumption of a commerce that had made it one of the wealthy Latin-American republics.

Time passed and a full measure of prosperity failed to arrive, students and intellectuals became dissatisfied and out of the dissatisfaction came the Integralist group conceived by Plinio Salgado, a Brazilian of some prominence and with pronounced Fascist views.

Organization Extended

Membership in the organization was extended into several states, although Rio de Janeiro and Rio de Sul became, and are, the strongholds for the movement. Strangely enough Salgado's ideas did not appeal to all Latin-American students and intellectuals although it was aimed against governmental corruption and dictatorships. True, it drew the attention of students in Peru, Chile and Argentina; but the student bodies of Mexico and Cuba had other ideas for their respective countries.

It may have been that Cuban and Mexican students discovered that Salgado was setting up (exactly what he decried: a dictatorship. In other words, he was shaping his organization something after the Jesuit Order since he required that candidates for admission must swear allegiance and obedience to its head. He borrowed the other ideas for his reform movement from a Frenchman named Maurras, and then shaped the organization to resemble the Italian Black Shirts.

Today the Integralist group may not be shunted aside by mere orders from President Vargas. It is supposed to number some 200,000 men and possesses considerable funds to carry on its activities.

Invaded Regionalism

It is the "first organization to break through the thick walls of state regionalism." That is to say, it persuaded Brazilians to listen to an idea of national unity rather than a division of power among several states. By doing so it placed the Government in the uncomfortable position of having to vote the suppression of arms rather than the suppression of the group.

Whether or not a revolution is in the making no one is prepared to say. The hope is, however, that should the Integralist movement gather sufficient power seriously to embarrass the Government the issue will be fought at the polls and not with bullets and bombs.

During the interval when the Integralist organization gathers strength, Brazil's commercial recovery may have an important bearing upon what happens. A contented people are not likely to relinquish "rugged individualism" for state co-ordination of class activities. That is exactly what Fascism teaches.

G. H. C.

Scion of Isabella Retraces Columbus' Track on 80 Cents

PARIS, May 29 (AP)—Queen Isabella of Spain pawned her jewels to send Columbus to America, but her descendant, the former Prince of the Asturias, is not so fortunate as Columbus.

Although his father inherited the throne Isabella shared with Ferdinand, and the family still has jewels, the Prince is traveling to New York on his own small allowance to see what Columbus discovered. He is to arrive in New York on the liner Washington next Thursday. The only Americans the Prince knows are those he met in Europe.

He had only two francs, 50 centimes in Swiss money, which is about 80 cents, when he stepped out of the church after his wedding at Lausanne June 21, 1933, to the Cuban girl, Edelmira Sampedroocejo y Robato.

The Prince expects to join his wife in New York.

Landing of Marines Reported Successful

HONOLULU, May 29 (AP)—Landing of the Marines at Midway Island and occupation of that lonely mid-Pacific outpost during the United States fleet maneuvers were described yesterday as a "very successful exercise" by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Lyman, commander of the fleet Marine force.

Despite the fact that the West Coast contingent of sea soldiers carried full gear, including 155 guns capable of repelling an attacking naval force, the landing through the Midway's treacherous coral reefs was made without a single casualty.

Their commandant's praise was given while the Marines themselves enjoyed a Hawaiian holiday after their two-week sojourn at Midway. While the "White" and "Black" naval fleets searched for each other near the international date line, the Marines were ready for all comers at Midway. During their entire stay they failed to see the enemy "White" fleet.

While official ceremonies occupied naval officers here today, all units of the 130-warship fleet meanwhile were on the alert for orders to put to sea for the final phase of the maneuvers.

The cruiser Houston, with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Henry L. Roosevelt on board, left Monday afternoon for San Pedro.

German Masons Dissolve Lodges

BERLIN, May 29 (AP)—Fourteen lodges of Freemasons "voluntarily declared their dissolution" yesterday, the Ministry of the Interior announced.

The dissolution was based on a decree announced Jan. 8, 1934, by Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, which created "a simplified process of the dissolution of lodges."

The Nazi system of unity, in the official view, eliminates the need for lodges.

Strawn Rebuked by Ickes For Attack on President

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 29 (AP)—Silas Strawn was charged May 27 by Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes with motivating criticism of the Administration by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The Secretary, talking before the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, assailed the organization as a "convenient vehicle for the operations of that business oligarchy which has been generally denominated 'Wall Street.'" He further described the attack by the United States Chamber of Commerce on the President and his policies as "ill advised" and made "in bad temper."

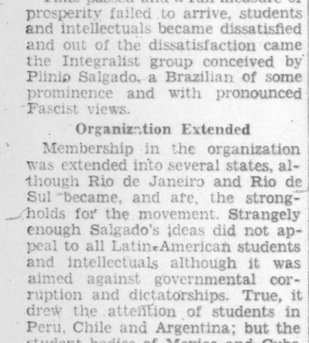
Toronto Unemployed Growing Vegetables

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Community gardens where unemployed of the city may grow their own vegetables are once more to the fore, and with the assurance that the municipality will assist the Community Gardens Association, work is going ahead on the 14 plots under cultivation.

Over 1000 men have already started work on their gardens, and this number is increasing steadily, as more than 2000 have already made applications for gardens.

During the past year it was estimated that produce grown by the unemployed reached a value of $45,000.



PRINCE MATCHABELLI'S CROWN COMPACT

will be envied every time you use it . . .

A jewel-like accessory, with the Matchabelli coronet set in its gleaming enamel surface. The unusual sifter arrangement for loose powder is as practical as the case is regal: Single sifter, $2. Double sifter, with rouge, $2.50.

At the better shops

Prince Matchabelli

New York Inquiry Ordered on Fees Of Medical Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29—Charges by the Citizens Budget Commission that "certain employees" in the five borough offices of the chief medical examiner have been collecting and pocketing illegal fees were placed before Mayor LaGuardia May 27. The commission asserts that a minimum of $170,000 has been collected in this way since 1918 and estimated that the sum may be as much as $400,000. Collections are now going on at the rate of $20,000 to $25,000 a year, it declares.

Paul Blanchard, commissioner of accounts, said today he would start an immediate investigation of the commission's charges, while Dr. Charles Norris, chief medical examiner, denied there had been any graft in his department.

While no fee system exists for the office, charges of from $2 to $5, and in some instances as much as $20, have been made for certified copy of certain records of the chief medical examiner, the commission declares. These charges, it adds, were collected from insurance companies and others, with the heaviest tribute falling on the poorest people.

"The Citizens' Budget Commission is informed that collection and pocketing of the illegal charges is limited to a few employees in each of the five borough offices," a statement by the commission says. "The takings by individuals in the main office in the Municipal Building are said to exceed those in the other four boroughs."

Establishment of a fixed and legalized fee basis for the chief medical examiner's office was recommended to the Mayor by the commission.

Radio Clean-Up Exposes Fake Medicine Ads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 29—A first-hand, authoritative, and startling exposure of the proprietary medicines which American radio listeners are now being urged to buy through nation-wide radiocasting programs, containing in some instances appeals which have been barred from the mails, has just been given to the Federal Communications Commission.

The development came just as the Columbia Broadcasting System has announced that it would cleanse its network of objectionable advertising, and as the Communications Commission cited 21 stations, many of them outstanding, to appear at a censure meeting next fall to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked, after carrying a program of a preparation purporting to be an obesity cure, previously cited as injurious by the Federal Trade Commission.

Information Made Public

The information was presented in public hearing at the national conference of educators and broadcasters recently called by the Communications Commission, by Dr. Arthur J. Cramp appearing officially for the American Medical Association. To back his testimony, Dr. Cramp produced phonographic transcripts of records "taken off the air" in recent weeks of programs by the manufacturers of five patent medicines, which he cited specifically by name. The transcript of his evidence is just available.

"I have not picked out those I consider the worst or best in the patent medicine field," he told the commission. "I have tried as nearly as possible to take a fair cross-section of patent medicine advertising as it goes on the air today."

Gives Impetus to Drive

The effect of Dr. Cramp's revelations is to give impetus to the Commission's reform drive, which is being spurred by protests from club-women, parents' organizations and educational groups. Dr. Cramp charged that broadcasters "are far behind newspapers and magazines" in censoring pernicious advertising, and assailed radio advertising as particularly objectionable because of its intimate character.

Dr. Cramp started his list with one product which he described as "highly alcoholic," varying from 27 per cent "to the present 18 per cent" at different times. Thirty years ago it was banned on Indian reservations because Indians "got drunk on it."

"Alcohol is a narcotic drug," Dr. Cramp said, "and sold indiscriminately to the public in the guise of 'patent medicine' it carries with it very definite dangers."

Playing on Public Fear

Dr. Cramp charged that another preparation purporting to be "a home treatment for poor digestion, heartburn, acid dyspepsia and stomach ulcers" contains essentially baking powder, bismuth subnitrate and magnesium oxide—"a combination that is put up in nonproprietary form by most of the pharmaceutical houses."

"I might interpolate at this time," Dr. Cramp added, "that there has been a terrific number of these stomach-ulcers-and-hyperacidity patent medicines on the market during the depression. The reason is not far to see.

"The depression has brought about a condition of worry in the minds of hundreds of thousands and millions and that worry has reflected itself by upset digestive condition, particularly with hyperacidity. These people have been led to believe by advertising over the radio and otherwise that they are suffering from stomach ulcer when they are not suffering from anything of the sort . . ."

Dr. Cramp asserted that another leading radio-advertised remedy had been the subject of action by federal and drug officials "in at least 16 cases," in some cases because it "contained filthy, decomposed and putrid substances," and in some cases because of claims that it was curative—"claims," he asserted, "that were declared in court to be false and fraudulent."

The chief ingredients, he charged, were the "horse salts" of the veterinarian. He asserted—

"They should be classed among the habit-forming drugs, for there is no question but that they are responsible for a large proportion of cases of cathartic habit . . . ."

Dr. Cramp appeared at the hearing with Dr. W. W. Bauer, who also spoke in behalf of the American Medical Association.

In conclusion he said:

"The preparations that have been specifically dealt with are by no means the most objectionable of the 'patent medicines' that are advertised over the radio. They are purposely picked out because they seemed to be a fair cross-section of 'patent medicine' broadcasting and by no means the most pernicious examples.

Air Doubly Dangerous

"Radio advertising of 'patent medicines' is more objectionable than newspaper advertising of the same products. Many newspapers, as a matter of enlightened self-interest, have developed certain standards of decency and censorship that keep out of their pages the advertisements of many products of this character.

"Further, the public has, through several generations, developed a defense mechanism against the printed word and is much less likely to be carried away by false or fraudulent claims made in cold type than it is when similar claims are made verbally by a plausible radio announcer.

"Then too, claims that are to be made in a printed form have a permanency that causes the makers to be much more cautious than when they are to have the ephemeral character of a radio broadcast.

"It is also to be remembered that impressionable young people do not, as a rule, read 'patent medicine' advertisements in newspapers or magazines. These same people can hardly avoid listening to the 'patent medicine' ballyhoo that comes into their homes over the radio."

Professor Fights To Retain Place On Rensselaer Faculty

TROY, N. Y., May 29 (AP)—Granville Hicks, 34-year-old Harvard graduate, and editor of a Communist weekly, prepared yesterday to fight his dismissal from the faculty of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

The school announced that Mr. Hicks' contract as assistant professor of English would not be renewed.

Dr. Ray Palmer, acting director of Rensselaer, said the move was made because of the need of "retrenchment."

Mr. Hicks, born at Exeter, N. H., was instructor at Smith College before taking a post at Rensselaer three years ago. He had appealed to the American Association of University Professors and to the Academic Freedom Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union.

In New York City, it was announced last night that Warren Winkelstein, Syracuse lawyer, and Harry Elmer Barnes, sociologist and journalist, both members of the Civil Liberties Union, have asked Rensselaer officials for an interview to discuss the case.

Mr. Hicks said in a statement today: "Since 1932, when I signed a statement supporting the Communist candidate for President, I have been an avowed sympathizer with the Communist Party. If our institutions of higher learning are devoted to the preservation of capitalism, I want it to be admitted."

TECT-O-BAG

(Trade Mark Reg.)

A handsome zipper case for your Bible, Textbook and Quarterly. Soft washable suede cloth. Waterproof. An attractive accessory to the smartest clothes. Easy to carry as a purse. Choice of gray, black, blue, or brown.

Vest pocket, student's or pocket size $2.00

De Luxe edition size $2.50

Reader's size (With leather handles) $4.50

Postage paid. Money back guarantee. Your name in gold at no extra cost.

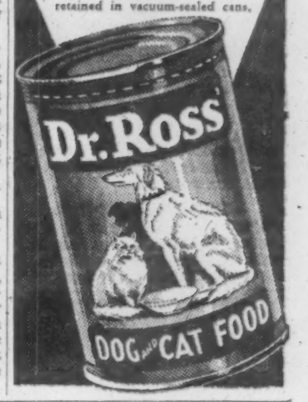
TECT-O-BAG CO.

814 W. JACKSON STREET

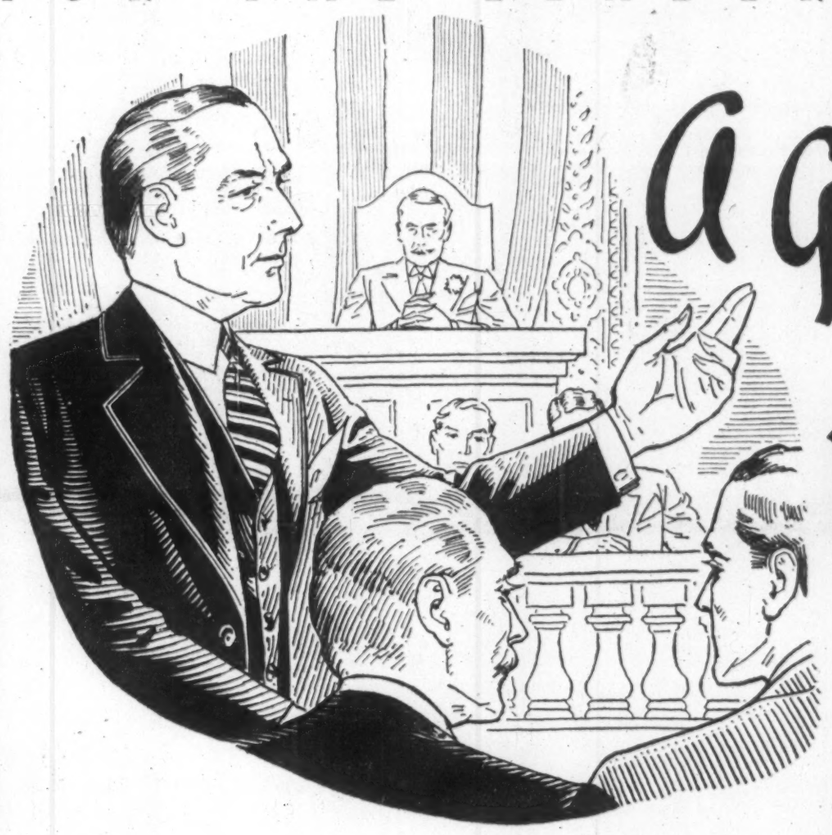
KOKOMO, INDIANA, U. S. A.

"THEY LICK THE PLATTER CLEAN"

Pets relish the rich red meat and high quality cereals in DR. ROSS.' Their natural flavor is retained in vacuum-sealed cans.



FOR THE LEADERS IN EVERY FIELD



A Genuine Contribution to Sound Public Opinion...

Says the Statesman

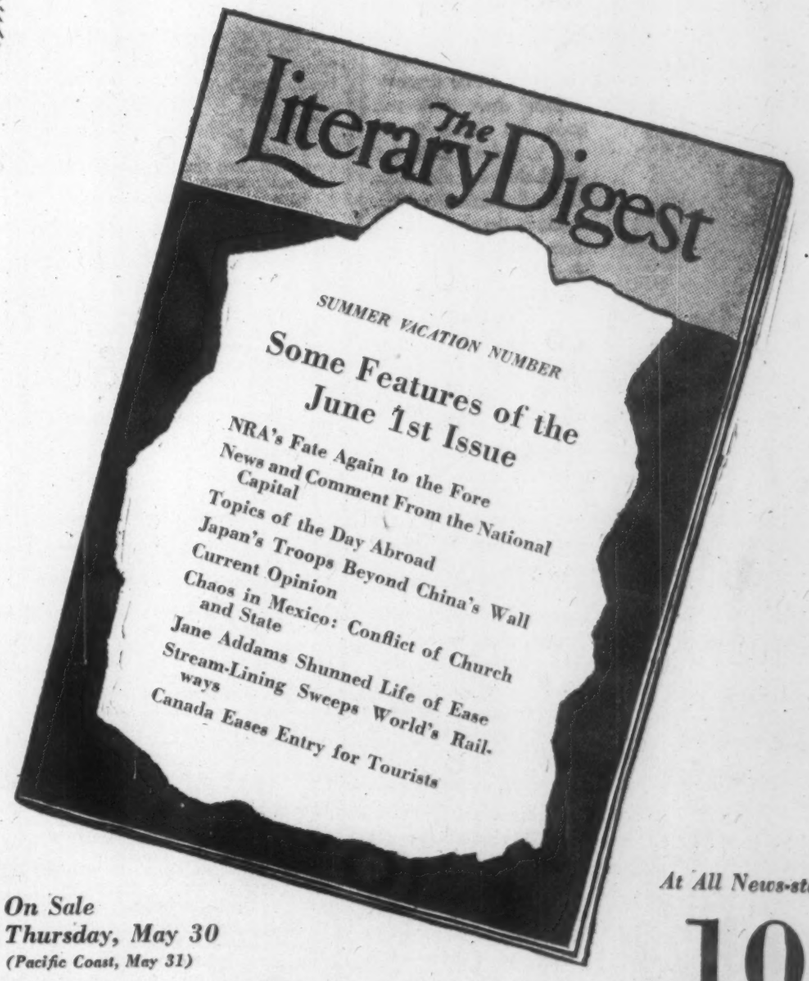
Without bias or partisanship, THE LITERARY DIGEST furnishes the hard substance of facts upon which its readers sharpen their intellects and give edge to their own opinions. Entering into no controversy, but presenting all sides of controversial questions, THE DIGEST is a unique and valuable news-organ.

When, more than ever, knowledge is power, THE DIGEST brings to an alert portion of the electorate a dependable array of facts and an impartial digest of opinion. It tells what is done and reports what is said, not from one angle but often from many angles, leaving the reader free to choose his own view-point.

An extension of "The Spice of Life" Department of The Literary Digest is now being shown on the screens of leading theaters throughout the country.

To the sincere and progressive political leader, this service is as welcome as it is to the conscientious voter. Given the facts and allowed to think for themselves, most people can be depended upon to think soundly.

Read THE DIGEST regularly and you will find it an aid in forming your opinion—as it is "for the leaders in every field." As a first step, may we suggest that you get the current issue—now at your news-stand.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On Sale Thursday, May 30 (Pacific Coast, May 31)

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You're in good company when you read

THE LITERARY DIGEST

For Readers Who Want to Do Their Own Thinking

An Irish Fishing Holiday

WE STARTED in a downpour, traveled in a downpour, and arrived in a downpour. Once, in the middle of the long journey, the sun came out. With remarkable optimism, quite inexplicable considering our knowledge of the country, we opened up the cars. We shook ourselves, preened ourselves, generally expanded and smilingly prepared for the best. Our joy was short-lived. The sun gave one watery look and promptly went in again. Still, we assured ourselves, fishing of all the sports could least be interfered with by the rain.

We were making for a remote lake in the south of Ireland and, as we bumped and swished through the drowning pot-holes, and round and round the interminable bends, we felt it to be remote indeed. As we neared our journey's end, the roads became narrow channels, awash from side to side. It was adventurous, if not hazardous, but eventually we reached our lake. We found it lying dark and impenetrable in the center of a group of mountains. They inclosed it completely, making it look as if lying at the bottom of a deep pudding bowl. Wreathing and curling mists crept stealthily down the sides—a gigantic gray curtain, needing only a little shake to blot out the whole world.

Anyway, we had arrived at our fisherman's paradise. Twinkling lights showed through the gloom. A collie dog barked a cheerful welcome, as we descended and splashed our way into the little farm, dignified by the name of hotel. August though it was, a blazing turf fire awaited us. But before we had time to appreciate its warmth, fisherman had greeted fisherman. Eager questions were flung and answered. The pouring night, the tedious journey, the latest news from town, were alike forgotten.

* * *

NOW BEGAN a strange and unusual life. We ate strange and unusual meals; we wore strange and unusual clothes. Cities and towns had been, but were now no longer. For the moment, we had lost contact. The postman's daily visit was our only link. He acted also as our post office, obligingly waiting while we scribbled hasty notes. He also brought us a newspaper of varying age. But it was scarcely read. We were free, untrammeled, no longer interested in the world or its doings.

The fishermen of the party lived and moved in a world apart. Not for them the grandeur and beauty of the mountains, the entrancing walks, the heather-clad heights, the innumerable wild flowers. They haunted the lake during the day, and most of the night, never leaving it, except to visit another lake. Their eyes never left it, were never lifted above or beyond. Hunger drove them in to meals and it is to be supposed they slept somewhere and sometime, for they were always eager and fresh to begin in the morning,—the morning that brought again those many fascinating preliminaries connected with a day's fishing.

At meals, where we all sat round a large table, we were regaled with the adventures and disasters of the day. We did not hear much about the fish that were caught, but magnificent stories were told of the ones that had managed to escape.

* * *

ON THE SECOND day, one youthful member of the party caught two dozen trout before supper, finishing up with another dozen before bedtime. He came in radiating joy and satisfied achievement. "At this rate," I said encouragingly, "you'll empty the lake in a week." But this was evidently quite the wrong thing to say, for my remark was allowed to wither into silence.

A few days later, I wandered into the inner sanctuary, sacred to fishing tackle and such like, and found the same young man, worried and tense. He was sitting at a table, surrounded by bits of gut. There was also a great array of "spinners," "orange rails," "silver rails" (so he called them) and other treasures. From his lips dangled more gut and in his hand was a pair of scissors. I felt something had gone wrong.

"What are you doing?" I ventured.

"Working," was the laconic reply. Then he added: "Rigging up a cast." His voice trailed off. He became absorbed again.

It was a wet day. One of those days when there was nothing to be seen but gray mist and solitary figures in dripping mackintoshes dimly outlined, standing in solitary boats, still and motionless.

There was one interval, during the twenty-four hours, when our fishermen became human. It was the interval between supper and the night fishing. At this time, we all repaired to the kitchen. There on the earthen floor, patched with cement, we danced country dances with all and sundry. We had great fun in the kitchen, singing and listening to stories. Our fiddler was a born musician. Altogether it was a fit ending to our unusual days.

* * *

TOWARD THE END of the holiday, I was invited to go night fishing. It was a beautiful night, but very dark. The boat felt frail to a degree. The water looked deep and fathomless. We pulled over to the middle of the lake and drifted with the tide. A little wind, chill and eerie, sprang up from nowhere. The silence was uncanny, in some way intensified by the steady slap slap of ripples against the gunwale. Nothing happened. We just sat there. I became nervously watchful. Old legends of the lake came crowding in. Something ghostly and white loomed up out of the darkness, almost touching me. I gasped and involuntarily shot out my hand.

"It's all right," came an impatient whisper; "only one of the swans."

I subsided once more. Occasionally sounds would break in with startling suddenness—a furtive rustle in the reeds, the soft moaning of a cow on the bank, the thin rattle of the rod wheel. Sometimes a faint silver streak would break the surface of the water—a trout cruising. Then complete darkness again.

How long had we been out here? Was it nearly morning? Or was it only the night, and were there still such things as warm beds and comforting——. Suddenly there was a splash, a swift rush of the wheel, a scuffle, an eager cry. It was soon over. Then silence once more.

So the night wore on. The same splashes and scuffles and cries. The same excitements, punctuating the silence and the darkness. So also the days wore on, each a replica of the last; each a series of the same thrilling rewards emphasizing the long patient waitings.

B. M.

Halfway Up the Mountain

(Translated from the Chinese of Lui Tzu Hui)

I LOOK down
Upon the world,
Spread below me
In the setting sun.

Out of the shadowy forest
Winds the road
By which I came,
Deserted.

Even as I gaze,
A bank of cloud
Sweeps down,
And, at a stroke,
Blots out the world.

But, far above me,
In the sun's last rays,
Still gleams
The topmost peak.

—HENRY H. HART, in "The Hundred Names. A Short Introduction to the Study of Chinese Poetry, With Illustrative Translations." (Berkeley: University of California Press.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
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Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 Three months ..$2.25
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Alinari, Florence

A FIFTEENTH CENTURY BRONZE BUST OF THE POET DANTE

THIS splendid fifteenth-century bronze bust of the poet Dante is preserved in the National Museum of Naples; and, although a work produced long after the life of this poet, few of the existent presentments can, surely, give a nobler portrayal of the great Florentine in his later years.

This is no longer the face of the young soldier and statesman, the brilliant ambassador, the poet of the "Vita Nuova"; it is the stern, grave face of the exile who had learned by years of bitter experience how salt was the bread of others and how steep their stairs. It is the face of visionary, seer, scholar and philosopher: one of the greatest poets of all time.

Giovanni Villani, the historian, wrote of Dante: "This man was a great scholar in almost every branch of learning. . . . He was a great poet and philosopher, and a perfect rhetorician alike in prose and verse, a very noble orator in public speaking, supreme in rhyme, with the most polished and beautiful style . . . in our language . . ." And adds Villani: "This Dante, because of his knowledge, was somewhat haughty and reserved and disdainful, and, after the fashion of a philosopher, careless of graces and not easy in his converse with laymen; but because of the lofty virtues and knowledge and worth of so great a citizen, it seems fitting to confer lasting memory upon him in this our chronicle, although, indeed, his noble works, left to us in writing, are the true testimony to him, and are an honorable report to our city."

Audience With the Czar

AN AUDIENCE was arranged for me with the Czar at his palace at Tsarskoe Tselo, some fifteen miles from St. Petersburg. Although the audience was scheduled for four in the afternoon, the Foreign Office sent me careful instructions to present myself in evening dress. Nothing was said as to the type of waistcoat prescribed. In order to be on the safe side, I wore a white one and carried the ordinary black evening model in my pocket, prepared to make a lightning change if necessary.

Somewhat amused at my own trepidation over meeting the Autocrat of all the Russias alone, I took the train and was set down at the station. It was already dark but I managed to make out a gorgeously arrayed Cossack standing at the door of a royal equipage. It was the only vehicle at the station. I peered in all directions, but could see no other passenger for whom it might be intended.

Since I was unable to speak Russian, I could make no inquiry. Without further formality, I stepped into the carriage, the Cossack shut the door, and off we drove. After a short ride we stopped at a small building which I was certain could not be the palace. Nevertheless, the Cossack opened the door of the carriage. It was apparent that I was expected to alight. I was taken to a small reception room where it was so warm that I removed my overcoat and sat down.

After a few minutes, I was summarily hurried back into the same carriage and driven furiously down the same hill I had just ascended. I lowered the window and poked my head out. In spite of vigorous protests delivered in English, German, and French, that I did not want to go back to the railroad station, the driver remained impassive. I had given up trying to make him understand when the carriage turned suddenly into a side road, and delivered me at the imperial palace.

This time I had to wait but a few moments before the Czar, attired in Cossack uniform, appeared. He advanced quickly, shook hands cordially, and offered me a chair. Then pleasantly, in perfect English, he expressed the hope that I was enjoying my stay in Russia.

I knew that imperial audiences were customarily short, and thought I could not afford to take up half this valuable time in verbal exchange of courtesies. Therefore, I disregarded the diplomatic usage which prescribed that the Czar should lead the conversation.

"Your Majesty," I began, "I feel honored by your confidence in me, and I assume you wish me to speak frankly, and not take up your time with pleasantries."

"Yes, Mr. Hammond," he replied, "I want you to be perfectly frank."

"I can reassure Your Majesty that, were I so indiscreet as to betray any confidence you might place in me, you could remedy this by nominating me for the Ananias Club, formed a few years ago by President Theodore Roosevelt."

"I've heard about that club," the Czar admitted with a smile.

"Well," I went on, "if Russia is to go on a constitutional basis, Your Majesty will find an Ananias Club an exceedingly useful institution."

The Czar then expressed curiosity as to why the United States had been so sympathetic with Japan during the Russo-Japanese War. I told him a certain degree of American sympathy inevitably had gone to Japan as the smaller nation. Also, there had been an impression that the war had been fomented by concession seekers belonging to the court camarilla. Mustering all my courage, I suggested that the Russian government might have forfeited some American sympathy because of the frequent Jewish pogroms. . . .

I then introduced the subject of the advantages Russia could obtain by the use of American capital for its industrial development. "We are best fitted," I urged him, "to understand your problems because they are so nearly identical with those of our own West." . . .

Emboldened by the Czar's acquiescence in my views, and absorbed in my mission, I continued to give him good fatherly advice as to how the best interests of Russia, politically and economically, could best be served.

At the conclusion of our conference, the Czar assured me of his approval of the plans I had outlined and, wishing me success, bade me a cordial au revoir.

Immediately following my audience, Sazonov called to see the Czar, who told him that he had just had an interesting and informative interview with a man who spoke to him as "man to man and not as subject to sovereign."
—From "The Autobiography of John Hays Hammond." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

The Happy Valley

FROM Tryberg we had followed the winding road that leads up the mountain to St. Georgen, and now as we stood some five thousand feet above the level of the sea, and looked down into the still, vast hollow, a more charming picture of pastoral life could not have been conceived. Far below us, a long wooden waggon, drawn by a couple of oxen, was coming slowly up the hill. By its side were two women, with large white hats and black rosettes, with short petticoats, puffy white sleeves, and bronzed arms bare from elbow. A young girl was with them, whose profuse light-brown hair hung in two long twisted tails down her back. There were few people now in the fields, for the afternoon sun had begun to glow with a lurid brilliancy on the gleaming scarlet bunches of rowans, a row of which beautiful trees came up all the way from Tryberg. One side of the ravine lay in shadow; along the other the warm light fell on immense stretches of forest that rose up to the pale green sky. Underneath our feet and yet far above the bottom of the glen, a large hawk sailed in the air, sometimes fluttering for a few seconds, and then poising himself and remaining motionless.

"I will venture to call this the Happy Valley," said the Professor with a sudden burst of enthusiasm. . . .

We had all sat down by this time. Almost instinctively Franz unslung the case which held his zither, took out the instrument, laid it across his knees, and let his fingers wander for a second or two over the strings. And then he sang, in a careless sort of fashion, the story of Schiller's Maiden who came, like Kilmeny, no one knew whence, into a valley like the one at our feet.—From "Kilmeny," by WILLIAM BLACK.

Manna

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PROBABLY no Bible episode is more familiar than the one which records that God provided manna for His people, the children of Israel—a food suitable and pleasant, during their wilderness need.

The details of this episode are familiar. The people's need was precisely met, for "he that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack" (Exodus 16:18). Any gathered beyond the necessary quantity was valueless. So important was this proof of right supply considered that an omer of manna was preserved and laid up "before the Testimony, to be kept." It is poetically referred to in Psalms as "angels' food," and a marginal reference renders it "the bread of the mighty." This story of unfailing provision has inspired many with immeasurable confidence.

Later, Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, gave a fuller understanding of God, revealing Him as the loving Father. He challenged certain Jews for having sought him, not because they grasped his proofs of spiritual power, but because of material gratification—they had eaten of the loaves and fishes. During an earnest discussion, to which John devotes much space, the Master unfolded the broader, deeper significance of supply. He said (John 6:35), "I am the bread of life: he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst." Farther on he declares (6:51), "If any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever."

Christian Science teaches that God is the perfect divine Principle of being, expressed by His ideas. He is therefore the Life of man, as of all His ideas; and the measure of our understanding of Life and of spiritual sustenance is the measure of our understanding of man as God's expression. Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, demonstrated the conscious expression of divine qualities, wherein there is no lack. "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God" (Matthew 4:4).

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy carefully explains the difference between the personal Jesus, and the eternal Christ, the idea or expression of God, which he revealed and manifested. She recalls that patriarchs and prophets had glimpses of the Christ, and goes on to say (p. 333): "The divine image, idea, or Christ was, is, and ever will be inseparable from the divine Principle, God. Jesus referred to this unity of his spiritual identity thus: 'Before Abraham was, I am;' 'I and my Father are one;' 'My Father is greater than I.' The one Spirit includes all identities." Man, God's idea, forever reflects God, the source of perfect and sufficient supply, and the manna in the wilderness was but one of many humanly perceived logical evidences of this divine provision. This supply came to the Israelites through Moses' faithful adherence to pure, spiritual monotheism; that is, through his spiritual understanding of the one God.

Man, dwelling forever in the bosom of God, reflects His spiritual qualities. True provision, then, comes to us through spiritual understanding; for whether to mortal sense individuals seem rich, poor, learned, or simple, man is God's expression, and his needs, being spiritual, are met by God. On page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says, "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies." Like the manna of old these spiritual unfoldments of supply come as needed, and can be put to right use only. They are never available to gratify pride, greed, or human ambition. To humble spiritual understanding all good is present now, for the real man is ever at one with his divine Principle, God. In the Bible we repeatedly read of man's perfect and complete sustenance by God. Those who "seek the Lord shall not want any good thing." The specific Scriptural instances of supply to widows and prophets, the Way-shower's giving to individuals and companies of money or food, are evidences of God's provision for His offspring, opportunely manifested. They are inspiring proofs that one's "bread shall be given him; his waters shall be sure." This manna or good, this practical, ever-available supply, is not then an arbitrary gift from a God providing for some and overlooking others. It is the manifestation of the essential nature of divine Principle through and to His ideas, and is always present.

No passage more sublime, practical, and healing has been penned on this subject than the words of Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 530): "In divine Science, man is sustained by God, the divine Principle of being. The earth, at God's command, brings forth food for man's use. Knowing this, Jesus once said, 'Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink,'—presuming not on the prerogative of his creator, but recognizing God, the Father and Mother of all, as able to feed and clothe man as He doth the lilies."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.]

Manna

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

ZDAJE się, że w Biblji niema bardziej znanej opowieści, niż opowieść o tem, że Bóg zaopatrywał lud Swój, dzieci Izraela, w mannę, pokarm odpowiedni a przyjemny, gdy oni byli w potrzebie na puszczy.

Dobrze są znane szczegóły tej opowieści. Potrzeba ludu ściśle została zaspokojoną, „nie zbywało" bowiem, „temu, co więcej nazbierał, ani nie dostawało temu, co mniej" (2 Księgi Mojżeszowe 16:18). Zebrane ponad niezbędną ilość nie miało wartości. Ten dowód właściwego zaopatrzenia uważano za tak ważny, że Gomer manny przechowano i postawiono go „przed świadectwem na chowanie." Poetycznie powołuje się na nią psalm, jako na „pokarm aniołów" (patrz angielski przekład Biblji), który w odnośniku nazwano chlebem mocarzów. Powyższa opowieść o niezawodnem zaopatrzeniu wielu natchnęła zaufaniem bez granic.

W późniejszym czasie Chrystus Jezus, Wskazujący drogę, dał pełniejsze zrozumienie Boga, objawił Go bowiem, jako Ojca miłującego. Zarzucał on niektórym Żydom, że nie dlatego szukali go, iż pojęli jego dowody mocy duchowej, lecz dla materjalnego zaspokojenia—jedli chleb i ryby. Pewnego razu podczas poważnej dyskusji, której Jan poświęca wiele miejsca, Nauczyciel rozwinął szersze a głębsze znaczenie zaopatrzenia. „Jam jest chleb żywota"—mówił —„kto do mnie przychodzi, łaknąć nie będzie, a kto wierzy we mnie, nigdy pragnąć nie będzie" (Jan 6:35). I dalej: „Jeśli kto jeść będzie z tego chleba, żyć będzie na wieki" (Jan 6:51).

Wiedza Chrześcijańska naucza, że Bóg jest doskonała Zasada boska istnienia, wyrażona ideami Boga, a więc Bóg jest tak Życie człowieka, jak i wszystkich Jego idei; miarą zaś naszego zrozumienia Życia i duchowego wyżywienia jest miara zrozumienia człowieka, jako wyrazu Bożego. Chrystus Jezus, Wskazujący drogę, zademonstrował świadomy wyraz cech boskich, w którym niema niedostatku. „Nie samym chlebem żyć będzie człowiek, ale każdem słowem, wychodzącem z ust Bożych" (Mateusz 4:4).

W „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.), podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, Mary Baker Eddy starannie tłumaczy różnicę między osobowym Jezusem, a wiecznym Chrystusem, ideą, czyli wyrazem Boga, którego Jezus objawił i jawnie okazał. Mrs. Eddy przypomina, że patrjarchowie i prorocy mieli przebłyski Chrystusa i powiada: „Obraz boski, idea, czyli Chrystus, był, jest i zawsze będzie niezrozdzielny z Zasadą boską. Jezus powoływał się na tę jedność swej duchowej tożsamości mówiąc: ‚Pierwej, niż Abraham był, jam jest;' ‚Ja i Ojciec jedno jesteśmy;' ‚Ojciec mój większy jest, niż ja.' Jedyny Duch zawiera w sobie wszystkie tożsamości" (str. 333). Człowiek, idea Boża, wiekuiście odzwierciedla Boga, źródło doskonałego i wystarczającego zaopatrzenia, a manna na puszczy była tylko jedną z wielu po ludzku rozpoznanych logicznych oczywistości tego boskiego zaopatrzenia. Zaopatrzenie to przyszło do Izraelitów dlatego, że Mojżesz wiernie się trzymał czysto duchowego monoteizmu, a więc przez jego duchowe zrozumienie jedynego Boga.

Człowiek, wiecznie przebywający w łonie Boga, odzwierciedla Boże cechy duchowe. A więc prawdziwe zaopatrzenie przychodzi do nas przez duchowe zrozumienie. Niezależnie od tego, czy ludzie wydają się śmiertelnemu zmysłowi bogatymi, czy też ubogimi, uczonymi albo prostaczkami, człowiek jest wyrazem Bożym, a ponieważ jego potrzeby są duchowe, Bóg je zaspakaja. W „Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Bóg daje wam Swe idee duchowe, te zaś kolejno dają wam codzienne zaopatrzenie" (str. 307). Duchowe ujawnienia zaopatrzenia, jak manna dawnych czasów, przychodzą wtedy, kiedy zachodzi potrzeba i mogą być użyte tylko właściwie. Ujawnienia te są niedostępne, kiedy chodzi o zadośćuczynienie pysze, albo ludzkiej ambicji, czy też o nasycenie chciwości. Dla pełnego pokory zrozumienia duchowego wszystko dobre jest teraz obecne, rzeczywisty bowiem człowiek zawsze jest jedno ze swą Zasadą boską, Bogiem. Niejednokrotnie w Biblji czytamy o doskonałem i zupełnem utrzymaniu człowieka przez Boga. „Szukającym Pana nie będzie schodziło na wszelkiem dobrem." Pismo Św. wyszczególnia przykłady zaopatrzenia wdów i proroków, dawania przez Wskazującego drogę jednostkom i rzeszom pieniędzy lub żywności, jako ujawnionej we właściwej chwili oczywistości zaopatrzenia przez Boga Swej latorośli. Przykłady te mogą natchnąć człowieka tem, że „chleb jego dany mu będzie, wody jego nie ustają." A więc ta manna, czyli dobro, to praktyczne, zawsze dostępne zaopatrzenie nie jest dowolnym darem Boga, który ma pieczę o jednych, innych zaś może nie dostrzec. Jest to ujawnienie istotnej natury Zasady boskiej przez Jego idee i dla Jego idej, a ono jest zawsze obecne.

W tym przedmiocie nikt nie napisał bardziej wzniosłego, praktycznego i uzdrawiającego ustępu, niż Mrs. Eddy, która powiada: „W Wiedzy boskiej Bóg, Zasada boska bytu, podtrzymuje człowieka. Na rozkaz Boży ziemia wydaje pożywienie do użytku człowieka. Wiedząc o tem Jezus pewnego razu powiedział, ‚Nie troszczcie się o żywot wasz, cobyście jedli, albo cobyście pili,'—nie przywłaszczając sobie wyłącznego prawa swego Stwórcy, ale uznając Boga, Ojca i Matkę wszystkiego, za zdolnego żywić i przyodziewać człowieka tak, jak lilje On żywi i przyodziewa" (Z Science and Health, str. 530).

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Lost Season

I HAVE forgotten now:
The cold hungering at my window,
Beating its fists, crying to enter,
I have forgotten how
The rough white snow burned my fingers,
And the diamond glitter, unbroken over the garden;
I have forgotten the bird-emptied sky
And its hollow deep silence,
And how the ear learns to harden
At the sound Time makes thumbing Today
Into Yesterday with brittle clicks—

There is good reason, there is good reason:
Now with the early sun
Drinking the water-ridden air
New from the bay, new from the river,
And the world gone so bright and heady with flowers
That the shadows are weighted, even the hours
Move ponderously across the land—

You will do the service,
You will understand how
For me it is forgotten,
I have forgotten—
Now.

JOHN RITCHEY

Your Voice

YOUR voice
Is like a little bird
Hopping from level to level
With well-defined movements.
Its touch is light,
Its footfall firm.

It cocks a curious eye
At life,
Flutters its wings in laughter,
Flirts a cheery tail;
Then—
With a rush of words it gains its perch,
Leaving light imprints
On my consciousness.

CONSTANCE M. TOPPING

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With
Key to the Scriptures
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Listed Stock Quotations

Industrial Issues Lower and Utilities Higher in Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Irregularity In Market Dealings Are Predominant

By Forrest Price

Utilities held the fort today.

The stock market generally was very irregular.

It also was quite active.

Total transfers footed up to about 1,550,000 shares.

There was considerable selling of the industrials. While this was going on there was good buying of the utilities.

This had the effect of imparting a somewhat better tone to the market, although substantial losses were shown by many industrials, and the closing was rather heavy.

Of course the Supreme Court's ruling invalidating the NRA was held responsible for the selling of the industrials and some of the oils.

Utility executives were heartened by the court's ruling and figured out that a better prospect for their companies was revealed in the decision.

Anyway someone was buying the utilities. Advances of 1 to 4 points or so were recorded by Electric Power & Light 6 and 7 per cent preferred, Commonwealth & Southern preferred, Consolidated Gas, Brooklyn Union, North American preferred, Pacific Lighting, Peoples Gas, Public Service of New Jersey, American & Foreign Power, American Power & Light and American Telephone.

In other groups losses of 1 to nearly 6 points were shown by International Business Machines, Midland Steel preferred, Air Reduction, American Crystal Sugar preferred, American Smelting, American Woolen preferred, du Pont, Columbia Carbon, Cuban America Sugar preferred, Union Pacific, Republic Iron & Steel preferred, Sun Oil and Bethlehem Steel preferred.

In the bond division secondary loans were the bright spot, good gains having been recorded by many of these. U. S. Governments were very quiet.

Both cotton and grain were on the toboggan today. Cotton declined more than $1 a bale, attributed largely to foreign selling. Wheat broke sharply at Chicago, and new low prices for the season were made by rye and oats.

The sun will soon be breaking through the clouds of darkness in the business world. The action of the United States Supreme Court in invalidating the NRA has had a stunning but only temporary effect.

The recovery in business has got under way with such force that nothing can stop its further progress. How long will be the interval in which readjustments are taking place depends upon the alertness and good will of business itself.

Although the securities markets may be slow to recognize the ultimate benefits to accrue, old-time observers say that now is the time to remember the advice of a great financier, "Never sell the country short."

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; utilities resist.

Bonds: Steady; secondary rails in demand.

Curb: Lower; specialties and oils heavy.

Foreign exchanges: Irregular; gold currencies improve.

Cotton: Easy; Wall Street and foreign selling; lower cables.

Sugar: Lower; commission house liquidation.

Chicago

Wheat: Weak; 5-cent Minneapolis break.

Corn: Lower; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: 25-50c higher; small run.

Hogs: Mostly 10c lower; top $10.15.

Foreign

London — The French financial crisis and the uncertainty regarding United States market restricted business on the stock exchange today and caused uneasiness. There was a general marking down of quotations wherefrom giltedged securities and home rails rallied fractionally. The market closed dull.

Paris — Trading was irregular on the Bourse today, operators hesitating over the unsettled financial and political situation. Rentes opened lower but recovered later in the session. International issues moved irregularly although French industrials were firm. The market closed irregular.

Berlin — After fractional fluctuations prices closed quiet and trading was sustained on the Boerse today.

The Paris and Berlin markets will be closed tomorrow, Ascension Day.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	22¾	25	First, N Y	1580	1690
City	32	24½	Manhattan	20⅜	22⅜
Commercial	135	139	Public	28⅛	31⅛
Fifth Av	990	1060			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	59	62	Guaranty	257	267
Bk NY&T	356	366	Irving	13⅞	15⅞
Cn Hanover	103	107	M'facturers	21⅜	23⅜
Chemical	37¾	40¾	New York	91¾	94¾
Empire	15⅜	17⅜	Title Guar	5⅛	6⅞
Fulton	230	240	Unit States	1620	1720

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	30¼	32¼	N Shawmut	19	21

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	52	54	Home	26⅜	29⅜
Am Alliance	22¼	24¼	North River	25	27
Gt Amercn	23¼	25¼	U S Fire	47¼	55
Hartford	69¾	73¾			

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Tuesday	79.9	96.4	92.9	68.5
Month ago	79.8	96.3	92.4	67.8
Year ago	87.6	88.1	85.2	66.9
1935 high	87.8	97.0	93.8	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Tuesday	109.6	Year ago	106.8
Month ago	110.0	1935 low	107.9
1935 high	110.3	1934 low	99.1
1934 high	108.3	1932 low	86.8
1928 high	104.6		

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 29	Last May 28
7⅛	4¼	..	Adams Express	1500	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
90	84¾	5	Adams Exp pf	100	90	90	90	..
33½	28¼	2	Adams Millis	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
11⅛	8	..	Addressograph	700	11½	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝
8¾	4½	..	Advance Rumely	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7½
8⅝	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	7⅞	7¾	7¾	8
136½	104⅜	3	Air Reduction	800	131	130	130	133½
20¼	15⅝	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	2600	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16¾
1⅞	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	300	1⅝	1	1	1
7	2⅜	..	Alle pf ww xxx (h)	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
27	21	*.15b	Alleghany Steel	200	26	26	26	26
152¾	125	6	Allied Chem	1400	148	145	145½	146
20⅜	12	..	Allis Chalmers	3800	19	18⅜	18½	18¾
20¼	14	1	Aphla Port Cem	300	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17
33	26¼	2	Amal Leather pf	100	28¼	28½	28¼	28½
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	200	65½	64⅞	64½	66½
57¾	42	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	44½	43	43	45
77¾	13½	..	Am Bank Not	1100	24½	23	23¾	22½
64¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	61½	60	61½	61½
17¼	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	7400	14⅞	13½	13½	15
120⅜	57⅝	..	Am Crys Sug pf	250	116	113	114	116
29⅜	21	.80¶	Am Brake S&F	300	25	25	25	25
125	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	121	121	121	121
128	110	4*	Am Can	1700	134½	123½	133½	128
168	113¼	7	Am Car Pf	100	150	150	150	..
20¼	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	14½	14	14½	14⅜
13½	8	..	Am Chain	100	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅝
85⅞	38	..	Am Chain pf	200	74	72	72	..
91½	66	3¶	Am Chicle	200	86	87	87	88
23¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	900	23¾	23½	23½	23⅞
3	7/8	..	Am Encaustic T	600	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5½	2¾	..	Am European	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
5⅛	2	..	Am & For Pow	1400	4¼	3¾	4	3¾
23⅜	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	600	20¼	19⅛	19⅞	19
20	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	17	15	16½	15⅜
8½	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	8⅜	8	8⅛	7¾
26⅞	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	23	23	23	25½
32½	20⅛	2.40	Am Home Pr	400	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	31½
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
21⅜	13½	..	Am International	1600	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
6	1¾	..	Am La Fr pf (h	70	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	1500	13⅜	13	13	13¼
58½	32	..	Am Loco pf	100	48	45	45	47
24	14¼	..	Am Manch & Met	800	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
21⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	2900	19⅛	18¾	18¾	19⅜
22⅝	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fdry	800	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜
4⅛	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	2600	4⅛	3½	4	3¾
23½	8⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	2300	23⅛	21¼	22	20½
27⅞	10⅛	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1400	26½	24	25½	23½
16⅞	10½	..	Am Radiator	7200	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13¾
150	134½	7	Am Radiatorpf	400	148½	148	148	..
24	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	3600	17⅞	17⅝	18⅛	19
24⅜	18½	1	*Am Sum Tobacco	400	20½	20	20	21½
8⅝	4½	..	Am Seating	400	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅝
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	23	23	23	22
47⅛	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	12400	42¼	40⅜	41¼	42½
144	121	7	Am Smelt &R pf	100	137	136	137	138
74	63	3¶	Am Snuff	300	73½	73¼	73½	73
18¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	1400	14½	14	14	13¾
86	72½	5	Am Tobacco	400	84¾	84¾	84¾	86
89½	74¾	5	Am Tob B	2100	86½	85½	86½	86½
140	129⅛	6	Am Tobacco	100	139¾	129¾	139¾	139½
43	33½	2¶	Am Stores	300	38¼	37½	37½	38¾
61½	39	..	Am Sugar Ref	400	60½	59½	59½	62
123¼	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	3200	121⅜	120	121	120¾
19⅜	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	30	15	13½	15	13¼
14⅞	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	6400	13⅛	11¾	11¾	13⅜
64½	48	6	Am Woolen 1pf	100	66½	66½	66½	..
9⅝	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	1600	7½	7¼	7⅜	7¾
1⅜	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	2500	45¼	43	43	45¼
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
8½	2¼	..	Am W P pf (h)	40	3½	3½	3½	..
18½	8	..	Anaconda Cop	41500	15⅛	14½	14⅝	15¾
17⅝	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	200	13½	13½	13½	13¾
3½	2	..	A P W Paper	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
109	101	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	104	104	104	103½
106¼	97	7	Armour Del pf	200	102½	103¼	102½	103
6¼	3¼	..	Armour Ill	2500	4	3⅞	4	4
42⅞	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	200	40	40	40	40¼
70⅝	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	500	61⅞	61	61	62
6⅞	4	..	Arnold Constable	100	5	5	5	5¼
13⅜	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1600	8¾	8¾	8¾	9¼
93⅛	80⅞	6g	Asso Dry G 1pf	500	90¾	88	90¾	90
55⅜	35⅝	2b	Atchison T&SF	11200	42⅜	41	41	41½
86½	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	400	81	80½	80½	82⅛
37⅛	19¼	..	Atl Coast Line	300	23	23	23	23
9½	6	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	300	8	7¾	7⅞	8⅛
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	3800	25	24¾	25	25⅛
54½	32¾	..	Atlas Powder	200	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½
112	106¼	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
29¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	500	19	18⅝	18⅝	19½
5⅝	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	900	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	700	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	600	10½	10	10½	10¼
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	3500	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	11¼
17⅞	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	13½	13	13	13⅜
115	106¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	114	114	114	..
44¾	37⅛	*4a	Bayuk Cig	1100	45¼	44	45	43½
10⅜	5⅞	*	Barnsdall A	7500	9	8½	8¾	9¼
19	15¾	.50b	Beatrice Cream	400	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16⅜
107⅜	100½	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	106	106	106	107⅝
84	72	2¶	Beech-Nut Pack	300	84½	84	84½	84
13½	11¼	.50b	Belding Hem	600	12¼	12⅛	12¼	12⅝
17½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	3200	14½	14	14⅛	14½
17⅜	15⅛	2	Beneficial Ind Ln	200	17	16⅞	17	17
38¼	34	1½	Best & Co	800	37	36¼	36¼	37
34⅜	4⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	7300	26	25⅜	25⅝	26¼
77¾	55¾	..	Beth Steel pf	1200	67¼	66½	66½	68½
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	30	19¼	19	19	19½
8¾	4½	..	Blaw Knox	1100	10⅞	10½	10½	11
58½	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	30	54	53	54	54
10	6¼	..	Boeing Airplane	700	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7½
59⅜	46¾	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	54½	53½	53½	54½
98	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	100	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
24	16	1.60	Borden	1800	22½	22	22	22⅝
38⅞	28¼	1.50	Borg Warner	2700	36⅞	35¾	36	37
31	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	4200	28¾	27¾	27¾	28¾
11⅜	8½	.40b	Bridgeport Brass	4000	10¼	9⅞	10	10¼
37⅛	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	600	35¾	35	35	36
36¼	20¾	2¶	Bristol Myers	300	31	31	31	30⅝
44⅛	30½	3	Brooklyn Man T	1300	39	38½	39	39
99⅞	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	98	97	97	96⅞
3½	1¾	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
58½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1100	58	55	57	55¼
8⅜	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	7⅛	7	7	7⅜
18	8⅛	..	Buchyus E cv pf	1500	13	12¾	12¾	13⅛
89	62¾	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	84½	84½	84½	78½
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	1200	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
33	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	400	26	25¾	25¾	26½
3	2½	..	Budd Wheel	1500	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼
15	8¼	..	Bullard	500	12⅜	12¼	12⅛	12¼
4⅞	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
2¾	1¼	..	Burns Bros A	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9⅜	3	..	Burns Bros pf	220	4½	4	3⅝	3½
17⅜	13¼	.40¶	Burroughs Add	4500	16¼	16¼	16½	16½
1⅜	⅝	..	Butterick	300	¾	¾	¾	..
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	1200	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	15¼
60	32	..	Byers pf	10	52½	52½	52½	54

—C—

42½	33⅜	1½	*Calif Packing	500	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	34¼
1⅛	½	..	Callahan Z & L	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
4⅜	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
14	7½	.20	Campbell Wy&C	2000	13	12½	12¾	13
16⅝	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	800	10¼	10	10¼	10½
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	1000	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅞
36	30¼	2	Cannon Mills	400	31½	31½	31½	32
63	45¾	..	Case Threshg	8500	54⅛	52½	53¼	54⅞
99¾	83½	4	Case Threshg pf	100	92¼	89½	89½	92¼
49¾	34⅝	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	2500	46¼	44½	44¾	46¾
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	5500	23¼	21⅞	21⅞	22⅞
4⅞	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	400	4	4	4	4
4¾	1¼	..	Celotex vtc (h)	500	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3¾
29⅜	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	20	26½	26	26	26
23¼	22½	1½	Central Aguirre	1000	27	26⅜	26⅜	27½
63¾	38⅜	2	Cerro de Pasco	14500	55	52⅝	53⅜	54⅜
6⅝	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
45⅜	37⅛	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3300	43½	43⅛	43⅜	43⅜
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
4½	1⅝	..	Chi & G W pf (h)	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
21¼	15⅜	..	Chi Mail Order	200	20	20	20	20
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	1	⅞	⅞	1
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1½
5⅝	2⅝	..	Cri & N'western	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
10⅜	4⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
8	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2000	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	7
34¼	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	2500	29⅜	28½	28½	30¼
29¾	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	500	26⅛	26	26	26⅞
21	9	..	Chile Copper	10	17¼	16	16	17⅛
49¾	29⅛	*1¶	Chrysler	45500	45	43⅞	44	45¾
24⅞	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	24	23¾	24	23¾
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	90	97	96⅛	97	..
5	3¼	..	City Stores	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
209	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	800	208	206¼	208	207
18¼	15⅝	.50¶	Colgate-Palm-P	2000	16¼	16	16	16¾
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	500	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	..
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	300	55½	55½	55½	55¼
15¾	9	..	Collins & Aikman	4500	14¼	13⅝	13¾	14
88	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	90	87	85	85	87½
2⅝	1½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	500	1⅞	1½	1½	2⅛
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	10	10½	10⅛	10⅞	11
19⅜	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	50	13	13	13	..
15½	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	30	10½	10½	10½	..
7¾	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	14500	7¼	6⅝	7¼	6⅝
68	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	500	65	64⅞	65	65
83	31	5	Columbia G pf B	20	58	59	59	60¾
63⅜	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	1800	58⅜	56¼	56½	56½
90¾	67	4	Columbian Carb	1700	86½	85½	86¼	87¼
47⅝	39½	2	Comm Credit	4300	46½	46	46	46⅞
118¼	109⅞	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
33	29½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
66¾	56½	2¶	Comm Inv Tr	2000	64	63½	63½	63½
115½	111	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	112¾	112⅝	112¾	113½
60	57⅜	3	Com Cred A rct	500	60	60	60	..
23⅞	17⅜	.60¶	Comm Solvents	9600	19¾	19⅛	19¼	19¾
17⅞	11⅜	1.20	Comwlth & So	11500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
45½	29⅛	3	Congress Cigar	300	42	42	44	41
14⅞	9	..	Congoleum Nairn	4500	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¾
36⅜	27	1.60*	Consol Film Ind	400	33¼	33⅛	33⅝	35¼
2⅞	1¼	..	Consol Film I pf	800	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
22⅛	14½	.50g	Consol Film I pf	800	14¾	14½	14⅝	14⅝
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
24⅞	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	24500	24½	23	24⅛	23½
96¼	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	500	94½	94¼	94½	93¾
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	17500	9	8¾	8¾	9
3	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	4¾	4¼	4¼	4½
5	2½	..	Consol Textile	1000	⅝	½	½	½
13⅜	9½	..	Container A	100	9½	9½	9½	10⅛
5¼	3½	..	Container B	500	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
6¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
55	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	52	52	52	53½
79	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	3000	76½	75½	75½	77½
104¾	70	.15	Cont Dia Fibre	400	10	9½	9½	9½
35⅛	28⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	1000	34½	33¾	34½	34½
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	1000	1⅛	1	1	1
23	15¼	.50b	Cont Oil	7500	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	20⅞
48½	41¾	2	Corn Exchange	1000	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
74⅞	62	3	Corn Products	500	75⅜	69¾	70	70
168	149	7	Corn Prod pf	200	164	164	164	..
67⅜	41⅛	..	Coty	300	5	5	5	4¾
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	800	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	37
16¾	12½	..	Crosley Radio	300	15¼	14¾	14¾	15¼
33⅞	23½	..	Crown Cork & S	200	31	30¾	30¾	31⅜
47¾	43½	2.70	*Crown Cork pf	200	45	45	45	45¾
32	31⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	37⅜
25¼	14	..	Crucible Steel	100	18	18	18	18½
8½	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	800	7½	7	7	7½
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	73	71¼	71¼	76
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	4..	50	41	40½	40½
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	300	21	20	20	20¾
104¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	500	103	103	103	103½
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	100	0 2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1000	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
22	16	..	Cutler Hammer	300	19½	19½	19½	20

—D—

8¼	6¼	.20b	Davega St	900	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	..
31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	3300	27⅞	26⅜	26¾	27⅞
26	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	900	24	23¼	23¾	24¼
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	900	29¾	28½	28½	29
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	500	14	13½	13½	14
82	65	4	Detroit Edison	500	81½	80	80½	80
32½	26½	1¶	Diamond Match	1800	31⅝	31¼	31¾	31⅝
43½	34⅛	2¶	Dome Mines	1500	41¼	40¾	41¼	41
12⅝	8	1.20	Dominion Stores	900	8½	8¾	7½	8
27¾	17½	..	Douglas A	4500	24½	23⅛	24	25
23	13½	1½e	Dresser A	100	20½	20½	20½	20
5⅛	3	..	Dunhill Inter	100	3	3	3	3
102½	86⅝	2.60	du Pont de Nem	3400	99¼	97⅛	97⅛	99¼
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	300	128½	128⅛	128½	128⅞
112½	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	111½	111½	111½	111⅛

—E—

8	3⅜	..	Eastern Roll Mill	00	5	5	5	5
149½	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	1400	144	141	141	145½
155	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	160	154¾	152	154½	..
20⅞	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	1700	18¼	18	18	18½
4	3½	..	Tilingon Schild	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
29	19½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4100	20⅝	20¼	20½	20⅝
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
6½	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	4000

Business and Industry

Japanese Council Scrutinizes 'Undue' Restrictions on Exports

Commerce and Finance

Eccles Bank Bill 'Thoroughly Bad,' Says Ogden Mills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29—The Eccles Banking Bill would plunge the Federal Reserve System "up to its ears in politics," in the opinion of Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover, and impair the automatic character of currency expansion and contraction. Furthermore, Mr. Mills holds, the measure ignores the warnings of experience and runs counter to the overwhelming weight of expert opinion.

Voicing a strong plea for public support of Senator Carter Glass, veteran Democrat of Virginia and nationally recognized as a foremost authority on the Federal Reserve System, Mr. Mills, addressing the Harvard Business School Club here last night, characterized the administration-backed banking measure now before Congress as "thoroughly bad," and appealed to "all those who are opposed to the political control of the nation's credit and to making our currency system the focal point of endless political and partisan strife" to support Senator Glass in the battle he is making against the bill.

Reserve's Objectives

Mr. Mills made a detailed analysis of the Eccles bill and reviewed the objectives of the framers of the Federal Reserve System.

"The intention was to create an independent board that would be free from political influence and the domination of the Administration of the hour," he said. "There has been much talk of the subordination of the Federal Reserve policy to the needs of the Treasury. Whatever may have been true of the war period, in the 12 years, beginning in 1921, during which I observed the work of the Federal Reserve System, I know of no instance of this kind. What is more, in the trying year 1929, contrary to popular impression, the influence of the Treasury was at all times on the side of the New York bank in its endeavor to raise the discount rate.

"But of even greater significance is the fact that there had gradually grown up a practice and tradition which forbade officials of the Federal Reserve System from trotting to the White House for suggestions or orders. The Governor and the members of the Board would have rejected with indignation the thought that they were political henchmen of a particular Administration, either Democratic or Republican. To that I can testify from personal knowledge.

"This tradition came to an abrupt and untimely end in March, 1933."

Reveals Ideal System

Mr. Mills declared that "an ideal banking and currency system would be one under which currency and credit would automatically expand and contract in accordance with the exact economic needs of the country."

"It is unattainable," he added. "There are too many factors to permit us to dispense with management. What we should do is to secure wise, experienced and independent management and endeavor to exclude from the credit system unnecessary and artificial factors." He said that when the Government undertakes to manufacture credit or currency for its own purposes, it injects into the credit stream an artificial volume of credit totally unrelated to the demands of business, commerce or agriculture.

Mr. Mills was against any attempt by the Government to regulate the money market, since, he said, it was the biggest lender and borrower and had too large a selfish interest. It should not, he held, be open to the temptation to "rig" the market to its own advantage.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 29—Strong advocacy of a change in the Eccles omnibus bank bill was given today by Owen D. Young, chairman of the General Electric Company, before the Glass Banking Sub-committee. Business recovery would be retarded, Mr. Young said, because of the bill's adverse influence on capital markets.

There is no need for rushing immediate legislation, Mr. Young contended. He proposed instead a thorough study of the entire banking situation, with a goal of real reform that would fit into the economic situation without destroying confidence.

The key to the whole problem, he declared, is business activity—"particularly in the field of durable goods where most of our unemployment now lies. As durable goods have to be financed on long time, that market is particularly sensitive to drastic changes or threats of change in our financial structure."

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Opposes Eccles Bill

By a Staff Artist

Ogden L. Mills
Former Secretary of the Treasury of the United States

Standard Oil, N. J., Raises Pay Roll About $4,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29—Announcements by all the operating subsidiaries throughout the country of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey of a 5 per cent pay increase to be effective June 1 are expected shortly. This would affect approximately 46,700 employees earning $5000 or less per annum, with an increase in pay rolls of about $4,000,000 yearly.

The proposal by Standard Oil to its operating subsidiaries that they carry on discussions with employee representatives regarding a salary increase was prompted by the increase in the cost of living, the announcement by Walter C. Teagle, president, says.

"The long established policy of these companies in adjusting wages," he explains, "has been to pay at least the prevailing scale of wages for similar work in the community, and in addition to take into consideration fluctuations in the cost of living as reported by the Government.

"Under the plan domestic employees, both salaried and wage earners, who are earning $3000 or less a year, will receive a flat 5 per cent cost of living increase on the first full pay day after June 1. Those in the $3000 to $5000 group will be raised 5 per cent of the first $3000."

The Bayonne, Jersey City and Bayway refineries of the company yesterday announced a 5 per cent bonus for their 6000 employees, starting June 3. It is expected that similar other announcements will be made in about another day.

Railroads' Future Reasonably Bright, Declares Pelley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 29—At a luncheon here today John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, spoke optimistically of the railroads' future.

With reasonable recovery from the depression, with opportunity for the railroads to compete on a fair basis with their competitors, and with removal of restrictive laws that now prevent the railroads from carrying out all the economies that are possible by joint action but without the passage of any more laws that only add unnecessarily to the expense of railroad operations, Mr. Pelley said "there is no doubt that the railroads themselves will be a very great factor in leading the country back to prosperity."

"When it is realized," Mr. Pelly continued, "that railroad expenditures in the last four years for capital improvements and for materials and supplies were more than $5,000,000,000 less than they were in the previous four years, we can appreciate the importance of finding a proper solution of the railroad problem in the interest of our national welfare."

International Paper Head Paid $95,695

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—Corporation salaries or 1934 reported to the Securities Commission and made public by it today included:

International Paper Company: A. R. Graustein, New York, president of Registrant and Pierce Field Paper Company, a subsidiary, $95,695; R. J. Cullen, New York, vice-president, $62,880; J. L. Fearing, New York, vice-president and sales manager, $38,378; W. N. Hurlbut, New York, vice-president, $38,378.

United Fruit Company: Francis R. Hart, Boston, president, $58,450; William K. Jackson, Boston, vice-president and general counsel, $30,900; Bradley W. Palmer, Boston, director and counsel, $28,790; Crawford H. Ellis, New Orleans, director and vice-president, $20,100.

Czechoslovakia Enamel Ware Exports Show Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, May 29—For the first quarter of the current year Czechoslovakia's export trade in enamel ware shows a marked improvement, according to a report from the Commercial Attache here.

Total shipments abroad of this item in the January-March, 1935, period amounted to 1201 metric tons, valued at 10,471,000 crowns ($418,840), compared with 667 tons, valued at 5,837,000 crowns ($233,580), in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of approximately 80 per cent, statistics show.

Utilities Assets' Writeup Is Placed At $1,400,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 29—Declaring that the highly pyramided holding company represented the holding company system at its worst, the Federal Trade Commission, in its final report to the Senate on the financial practices of utility concerns, declared that capital assets of public utility holding and operating companies examined by it had been written up in value over cost more than $1,400,000,000. These writeups, the report held, were necessarily balanced by equal amounts of inflation in the capital liabilities of the companies affected.

To Aid Stock Sale

The report stated that the purpose of such inflation was to devise "a security structure which by appearances would aid in inducing security buyers to absorb a large part of the actual investment as bonds and possibly preferred stocks at low rates of interest and dividends, leaving the common stock held by holding companies costing little or nothing, but with a substantial high rate of return hoped for on the common stock."

Regarding pyramiding, the commission said:

"It is bad in that it allows one or two individuals, or a small coterie of capitalists, to control arbitrarily enormous amounts of investment supplied by many other people."

The report listed as advantages of holding companies the following:

1. Funds were obtained which rapidly promoted utility companies.
2. Combinations were formed which in some instances benefited small communities.
3. Skilled management led to concentration on problems of construction and production.
4. Service was improved, consumption increased and rates reduced in many sections.

Many Disadvantages

Disadvantages, according to the commission, were:

1. Utility holding companies sometimes organized the intercorporate relations of operating and subholding companies in dangerous structural forms.
2. Utility holding companies often became an instrument of abuse in the exaction of excessive fees from operating companies.
3. Many holding companies inflated their capital structures and wrote up the values of their subsidiaries' fixed property.
4. Some holding companies practiced objectionable and misleading, or even fraudulent, methods of accounting.
5. Some holding companies sold extensively to the public common stocks and other securities which were highly inflated and the sales of which were sometimes supported by market manipulation.
6. In some cases utility operating companies under one control were assembled far beyond any useful measure of public benefit, and by pyramiding through subholding companies a few men were able to get ultimate practical control with a minimum of investment of hundreds of companies with operations covering vast areas of the country and of the investments of millions of people.
7. Some holding company groups retained for themselves millions of dollars collected from operating companies for federal income taxes.
8. During the depression many holding companies experienced serious financial setbacks, which in large part were due to the pyramided arrangement of their subsidiary companies.
9. Interstate contracts, operations and relationships were introduced which tended to weaken or make difficult the control of operating companies by state regulatory commissions.

Canadian Financing Largest Since 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29—During the first five months of this year the Canadian Government financing was the largest during this period in any year since 1931 with provincial and municipal financing aggregating $206,860,556, according to Wood, Gundy & Co. This compares with $147,378,292 in 1934 and $37,705,247 in 1933.

May financing amounted to $71,491,182, which exceeded that for the like month in any of the past five years, and consisted largely of the Canadian Government $60,000,000 internal loan, maturing in eight and 20 years. The month's total compares with $58,331,739 in May of last year and $7,927,919 in May of 1933.

San Diego Gas Bonds Placed on the Market

For the purpose of consolidating all of its outstanding bond issues, bearing interest at the rate of 5, 5½ and 6 per cent, into one issue bearing 4 per ent interest annually, the San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company is making public offering today, through an underwriting group consisting of The First Boston Corporation, H. M. Byllesby & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc., A. C. Allyn and Company, Inc., and Edward B. Smith & Co., of a new issue of $15,500,000 first mortgage bonds, 4 per cent series due 1965.

The bonds, which are dated May 1, 1935, and due May 1, 1965, are priced at 101 and accrued interest.

Following the completion of the above mentioned financing and the retirement of the outstanding bonds, to be called on Aug. 15, 1935 and Sept. 1, 1934 at prices ranging from 101 to 105, the $15,500,000 of first mortgage bonds will constitute the only funded debt of the company.

Commercial Reprisals Are Being Considered by Japan

By **William Henry Chamberlin**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan is determined to strike back vigorously against countries which impose what are regarded as undue restrictions on its exports. Canada will probably be the first country to feel the effect of the Japanese trade reprisals. These important decisions were taken at a recent plenary meeting of the Trade Council under the presidency of Foreign Minister Koki Hirota.

The Trade Council is a body which looks out for the general protection of Japan's foreign trade interests and includes in its membership representatives of the following five ministries: Foreign Affairs, Overseas Affairs, Finance, Commerce and Industry, Agriculture and Forestry.

Aimed at Canada

The Japanese-Canadian trade balance, as of last year, was heavily in favor of Canada, which sold goods valued at $54,000,000 yen and bought from Japan products worth only 8,600,000 yen. At the same time Canadian so-called exchange dumping regulations bore very hard on Japanese goods. It is asserted here that Japanese electric light bulbs, an important article of export, were taxed in Canada at three times their actual value, as a result of the workings of these regulations.

The Trade Council decided provisionally on a number of measures which may be taken against Canadian goods if the Canadian Government does not abate its restrictive regulations against Japanese products. Among these measures are the erection of a high tariff wall against Canadian merchandise, the imposition on imports from Canada of duties equal to those which Canada imposes on Japanese goods; the creation of a licensing system for imports of such Canadian products as timber, wheat, pulp and paper. The actual application of these commercial reprisals is being delayed pending the result of final diplomatic representations which are being made to the Canadian Government.

Prospective Reprisals

The announcement of these prospective reprisals against Canada possesses significance for other countries with which Japan's balance of trade is heavily unfavorable, notably the United States, Germany and Australia. Japanese officials and businessmen have been voicing increasing dissatisfaction with the fact that Germany buys approximately only one sixth of what she sells to Japan; and American protests against Japanese imports are doubly resented here because the balance of trade between the two countries in 1934, according to the Japanese figures, was unfavorable to Japan to the extent of about 370,000,000 yen (over $100,000,000).

Of course, Japan's excess purchases in the United States and Canada, Germany and Australia are not made for sentimental reasons. They are made because these countries supply machinery and raw materials which Japan cannot make or produce in sufficient quantity herself or buy on equally favorable terms anywhere else. So Japan's power of dealing out commercial reprisals is somewhat limited. Still there are possibilities of selective trading, of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" by buying, wherever possible, in lands which accord a favorable reception to Japanese goods.

Japan's Trade Still Rising

The Soviet Union has habitually followed this policy, shifting its orders from one country to another in line with the dictates of political or economic policy. Japan has no formal policy for foreign trade; but the influence which bodies like the Trade Council can exert on the placing of orders in foreign countries is great and increasing. Japan's economic organism is disciplined, centralized, highly organized. A very large part of Japan's production and trade, banking and shipping is directly or indirectly controlled by a few big capitalist organizations, such as the Mitsui and Mitsubishi, Yasuda and Sumitomo firms. These firms work in close co-operation with the Government. Consequently the likelihood of at least limited commercial reprisals should not be left out of account when the advisability of restrictive measures against Japanese goods is being weighed in other countries.

Meanwhile the trade figures for the first four months of 1935, which have just been published here, show that the advance of Japan's goods on the world's markets has not been halted. Exports amounted to 797,211,000 yen, as against 649,903,000 yen in the corresponding months of 1934, a gain of over 22 per cent. Imports increased at a still faster rate, amounting to 975,308,000 yen, as against 776,372,000 yen in the first four months of 1934. Despite the pressure of this unfavorable balance of trade, the yen has remained very steady in terms of the pound sterling, to which it has been effectively pegged during the last two years.

The World's Business

NRA—Epitaph

NO TEARS will be shed in this column over the smashing body blow to NRA which the Supreme Court has just delivered. I might have re-examined my own position on *social grounds* if Mr. Justice Stone and Mr. Justice Cardozo had O. K.'d the NRA. But not on economic grounds.

The liberal justices' views should render the case against the NRA complete to those people who still think of this giant extra-constitutional octopus as somehow subscribing to social justice. The reason for this lingering fealty is manifold. The effects of the original ballyhoo have not yet worn off. Then the skillful use of the NRA as insuring the end of sweatshop conditions and child labor has given a wide impression that these reforms constitute the NRA. In fact, they are only one element of it. And there are other ways of dealing with these evils, just as there are other ways of insuring collective bargaining, than that of putting the entire economic system into a straitjacket. Such a price is quixotically high.

Am I too harsh in saying that the NRA is a strait jacket? Let me invoke the people who ought to know, the engineers. This is the summing up of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers:

> If such restrictions had prevailed during the first quarter of a century, much of the industrial progress and the rise in the standard of living that came therefrom would never have been enjoyed.

Those are very significant words. It is with this aspect of the NRA that I shall be concerned in these notes. The Supreme Court has dealt conclusively with its baneful political aspects Let me specify by own indictment.

NRA as a spearhead of Economic Isolation: It is only during the cotton textile trouble that this characteristic has come to public notice. But it was always implicit in the act itself. The logic of industrial codification is *a closed economy.* The act allowed for fixed costs in all the industries codified. This meant at best higher prices, at worst fixed prices. On both counts the codified industry had to be so much more protected against foreign competition as to preserve the artificial price structure. The authors of the act were well aware of this. So they authorized the President to go all the way in further tariff protection right up to the embargo stage in case of necessity. Thus the provision negatived the President's election promise to bring down the "outrageously excessive rates in the Hawley-Smoot bill." It is the sort of provision that should have put Secretary Wallace on the warpath against the whole concept of the act.

Not till the cotton textile troubles, however, was the Administration squarely faced with its own logic. Up till then Mr. Roosevelt had been trying to get the best out of all possible contradictory systems. The cotton crisis showed that one or the other course had to be taken: insulationist planning or economic freedom. At the time we described the crisis as the microcosm of the future of the New Deal. Now the Supreme Court has solved the dilemma for Mr. Roosevelt. Our guess is that eventually he will be politically grateful to the judiciary. For, as time went on, other industries would have followed the cotton industry to Washington making embarrassing requests for more protection. Coupled with the Morgenthau bid for currency stabilization, the decision will speed up those forces which are working toward economic internationalism.

NRA as the agent of monopoly: Congress might have stricken some of the worst aspects of NRA monopoly out of an extended NRA. I do not know. But we all know that there has been an effort going on since last spring dating from the famous Office Memorandum 228, June 7, 1934, to get rid of them and that the effort has been in vain. Monopolism had dug itself in. It has resisted all attempts to dislodge it. Given permission to band together, *and a shadowy* and (perforce) *unintelligent* overseership by the Government, American industry will always combine in restraint of trade. The result is the enemy of private enterprise, or the competitive system. To my way of thinking government ownership of industry would be preferable.

Now monopoly flies under many high sounding names. Let us enumerate a few: price fixing, price posting, agreements to prohibit an extension of capacity, production control, price control, requirement of authorization from the code authority for an extension of capacity, restriction of production by agreement, and so on. You will find one or the other in most of the codes. The effect of the provisions are the same. They curb or prevent competition. They inhibit economic progress. They wrest sovereignty over prices out of the hands of consumers. That this latter effect is even more of a serious loss to the people than the loss of its political liberties is patent to such well-known liberals as Senators Borah and Nye and Clarence Darrow. To requote a far-seeing captain of industry, Ralph E. Flanders:

> Competition is the democratic method of industrial control based upon dollar votes in the hands of the public.

Yet the credit for the breakdown of the NRA system (it had broken down long before the Supreme Court administered the *coup de grace*) is not due to the critics and to what General Johnson called their "hullabaloo." It is due to the inherent defects of such a limitationist system.

Let us divide the restrictions into two main groups: price and production controls, and controls over the installation of new machinery.

The former make for unnatural prices. We have said that the "closed economy" aspect of the NRA came home to roost in the cotton crisis. For nine months or so price controls have been intermittently hatching in consumers' strikes. Senator Huey Long called the New Deal the empire of St. Vitus. In its reference to new-deal prices, the description is extraordinarily apt. The monopolistic trade associations have perpetually pushed prices up to a ceiling. This ceiling is consumer resistance Down again they have dropped; then up again; and so on. Ask any housewife whether this is true, and she will agree. Indeed, so perturbed has she become about prices that she is enrolling herself into new associations throughout the country in protest against one unpremeditated child among the alphabetical progeny of the industrial recovery act, namely, H. C. L. or High Cost of Living. A report of her activities in New York appeared on the same day as the report of the Supreme Court decision.

Do you recall the first resignation from the NRA? It was that of Prof. W. F. Ogburn, of the University of Chicago. Professsor Ogburn has a well-earned reputation for social service. As I recall the terms of his resignation, he said, "It will be more patriotic to buy cheap than to buy NRA." As the consumer protest movement develops, these wise words often recur to me. H. B. E.

(To Be Concluded)

Building Permits Rise to New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 29

A NEW high peak for the past four years was reached for the second consecutive month in building permits for modernization and new residential construction, according to announcement by Acting Federal Housing Administrator Stewart McDonald.

His statement was based on the volume of building permits reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, for April, 1935, by 788 identical cities.

Permits for new residential construction for last month numbered 4273 for a total value of $23,422,000, a gain of 108.8 per cent in the number of permits and 122.7 per cent in dollar volume over April, 1934. This was the highest dollar volume since November, 1931.

Permits for additions, alterations and repairs, which are eligible for financing under the modernization credit plan of the Federal Housing Administration, numbered 32,182 for a total of $19,936,000 for last month, a gain of 28.7 per cent in number and 47.3 per cent in dollar volume over April, 1934. This was the largest volume of modernization work since August, 1931.

U. S. Imports Exceed Exports For First Time Since 1933

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—An unfavorable balance in the nation's foreign trade in April—for the first time since August, 1933—is reported by the Department of Commerce.

Total foreign trade declined in April. Exports, which usually recede about 6 per cent from March, were 11 per cent smaller. Imports, which ordinarily fall about 3 per cent, were 4 per cent lower.

The excess of imports over exports, the unfavorable balance, amounted to $6,217,000.

Exports in April were $164,350,000, compared with $184,603,000 in March and $179,427,000 in April, 1934.

Imports were $170,567,000 in April, compared with $177,275,000 in March and $146,523,000 in April, 1934.

The nation still maintained a favorable balance for the first four months of the year. It was $20,853,000, compared with a favorable balance in the first four months of 1934, $132,250,000.

April Unemployment Decreases 129,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29—The total number of unemployed workers in April decreased by 129,000 from the preceding month to a total of 9,623,000, reports the National Industrial Conference Board today. This aggregate, however, is an increase of 305,000 over April, 1934.

From March to April of this year the decreases in unemployment by industrial groups were: trade, 127,000; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 44,000; transportation, 12,000; miscellaneous industries, 4000. Unemployment in mining showed an increase of 25000 and domestic and personal service 7000.

Standard Oil's Payments Of Cash Dividends Gain

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—Cash dividend payments by the companies of the Standard Oil group for the second quarter of 1935 are estimated at $63,571,466, compared with $58,708,391 in the corresponding quarter of 1934, according to records compiled by the New York Stock Exchange firm of Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co.

A total of $18,122,717 was distributed in the first quarter this year, which is not directly comparable with the second quarter distributions since several of the larger members of the group are on a semi-annual dividend basis, with payments being made in the second and fourth quarters.

Wool Trade Plans to Keep Hours and Wages Unchanged

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Confused by the Supreme Court's NRA decision, the wool trade is naturally inclined to suspend action so far as possible at the moment until the situation is clarified and there is a better opportunity to determine the best course to follow.

The wool manufacturers have promptly agreed to proceed with wages and hours of labor unchanged in the mills; in other words, to maintain the status quo.

Telegrams were sent yesterday afternoon to all members of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers by President Arthur Besse urging this action. A general meeting will be held June 5 to consider the situation in all its various ramifications.

Manufacturers Withdraw

Manufacturers have withdrawn from the wool market for the most part. There is some buying continuing both here and in the country, where there is the necessity of covering against absolute requirements, but the demand for wool has been lessening.

During the past three calendar weeks, there has been sold into consuming channels 70,000,000 pounds of wool, or one fifth of the estimated wool production of the country this year, including pulled wools. Naturally, that pace could not be continued indefinitely, especially in the face of rapidly advancing prices, both at the seaboard and in the West.

Sales of wool, reported last week, were close to 18,000,000 pounds and including the independent wools were probably not far under 25,000,000 pounds. For the first two days this week, the reported sales were about 2,860,000 pounds and yesterday's reports were less than 1,000,000 pounds.

Fine staple graded wools of the Ohio delaine type and Territory wools of similar types are quotable and have been sold in a fair way as high as 75 cents, clean basis. In the fine Territory wools, there is little wool available in the market today at less than 70 cents, clean basis, except for the very lowest character—Class V—wools, which are variously quoted all the way from 62@68 cents, clean basis.

Bright Wool Prices Up

In the bright wool division of the market, prices have risen generally in line with the prices quoted on Territory wools and round lots of delaine, half-blood, quarter and three-eights Ohio have brought the equivalent of 29 to 30 cents at Boston.

Wools suited to the uses of the woolen mills have been in fair request, although they have not been moving so freely as the wools suited to the needs of the worsted manufacturers.

Noils and wastes have been somewhat strengthened sympathetically and fine noils of the best description have been selling in the range of 53@55 cents.

In the country, prices have strengthened, up to this writing, until in the right wool sections 25 cents is being paid for almost any wools in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan.

In Texas, there has been a fairly heavy movement of wool around 25@26 cents for the best 12-months wools and even up to 27½ cents for a very light shrinking clip.

In the Central and northwestern territory states, prices being paid range from 20 to 26½ cents according to the wool and Valley Oregon medium wools are understood to have brought as high as 27 cents.

In New Mexico, some of the fine and fine-medium wools there recently have been sold at 17½@18 cents and in southern Utah some of the poorer fine and fine-medium wools are costing about on this same parity.

Most of the mohair has been cleared out of the Texas area and as high as 30 and 40 cents for adult and kid, respectively, are understood to have been paid.

Foreign markets are quieter but are reported very firm.

National Shawmut's Capital Structure To Be Rearranged

Shareholders of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston are advised of a special meeting called for July 8 to vote on the recommendation of its board of directors that the capital stock of the bank be reduced from $20,000,000 to $10,000,000, and that the entire amount of such reduction be transferred to surplus account.

The transfer of capital funds to surplus does not contemplate any writedown of surplus because all losses as determined by federal supervising authorities have been charged off or fully provided for.

From the standpoint of shareholders, the proposed change does not in any way reduce the sum total of the capital and surplus funds as they now exist. With the entire sum of the capital reduction of $10,000,000 being transferred to surplus account, the capital structure will then be $10,000,000 capital, $20,000,000 surplus. The par value of each share will be reduced from $25 to $12.50 with the same number of shares outstanding. Each share of stock, therefore, will have the same assets behind it as prior to the rearrangement.

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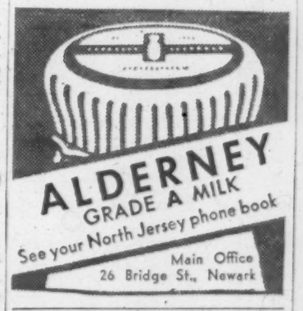

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Many Rookies Stand Out in A. L. Baseball

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rookies add color and interest to major league baseball. Without them, this old national pastime would be very dull at times. Every season, at about this date, a few youngsters write their names in newspaper headlines because, as first-year regulars, they have conducted themselves like veterans. Some of these shining lights remain bright through the entire season; some fade out by September. Others are forgotten in their second year. A few, of course, stay in fast company over a period of years; but these men are rare. Usually, a young ball player needs one or more campaigns in the minors before he is ready to play 154 games where the pitching is the best and balls are hit the hardest.

Let's take a look at a few of the rookies who are making the grade in the American League this season.

The Chicago White Sox are leading the pennant parade at the moment, mostly through the efforts of three first-year men. Johnny Whitehead, a right-hander from Dallas, Texas, is the top-ranking pitcher in the junior circuit at this writing, with seven straight victories and no defeats. Rival managers say he has everything a great pitcher needs. Undoubtedly he is in the majors to stay. Vernon George Washington, with Indianapolis in 1934, is playing occasionally in the Sox outfield and batting close to .300. Ray Radcliff, up from Louisville, is also in the Chicago outer garden and showing even better than Washington. Radcliff's batting average was .325 at the conclusion of last week-end's games. Vernon Kennedy, a right-handed pitcher from Oklahoma City, may stay with the White Sox.

Cleveland, one of the favorites in the 1935 flag race, has two outstanding rookies in Lou Berger, second baseman, and Roy Hughes, shortstop. Berger is a rangy athlete. His fielding is excellent, but his batting could improve considerably. Hughes was pressed into service when Bill Knickerbocker, last year's regular shortstop, was unable to start the season. The youngster has done so well that Knickerbocker has had to work hard to get back in the lineup. Both Berger and Hughes came from New Orleans, a Southern Association outfit. Ab Wright, a right-handed outfielder from Minneapolis, will need to hit more often if he wishes to continue in a Cleveland uniform.

New York's leading candidate for rookie honors is Vito Tamulis, a 5-foot 10-inch left-hander, who was with the club most of last season, but did not see regular work. Last Sunday he won his fourth straight game. He has yet to taste defeat. With Gomez apparently unable to win regularly, Tamulis has saved the Yankee staff from crumbling. George Selkirk, the outfielder who was picked to fill Babe Ruth's spot in right field, has been a disappointment.

Mickey Cochrane's Detroit Tigers, who are finding the road to the top rougher than last year, have Joe Sullivan, a winning left-handed pitcher from Hollywood, Calif. Sullivan has won four and lost three games to date and apparently has won a regular berth on the Detroit starting staff. Chester Morgan, outfielder, and Clyde Hatter, pitcher, may stay with the club through the season.

Almada a Fixture

Tom Yawkey's rebuilding program at Boston includes Ellsworth "Babe" Dahlgren, first basemen, and Mel Almada, center fielder. Dahlgren is a great fielder, but his hitting should improve. Almada was with the Red Sox part of 1934, spending most of his time with Kansas City in the American Association where he batted .328. A left-hander, Almada has been in the .300 class all season and also has led both major leagues in stolen bases. In the field, he can "go and get them."

Connie Mack is pitching Vernon Wilshere, a left-hander signed as a free agent in 1934, in regular turn. The young boxman from Skaneateles, N. Y., has won four and lost only one to date. The Athletics hadn't beaten the White Sox all season, until he turned the tables on Monday, 6 to 1. Mack also figured that Alex Hooks could play first base well enough to keep Jimmy Foxx behind the plate. Hooks apparently hasn't solved American League pitching. Wally Moses, purchased from Galveston late in '34, has shown promise in the outfield.

One bright spot in an otherwise unpleasant season for St. Louis has been the hitting of Roy Bell, an outfielder up from Galveston. Fay Thomas, another new Brownie, won 28 games for Los Angeles last season, but has lost five straight in the American League. His biggest trouble is locating the plate. Elton Walkup may remain on Hornsby's pitching staff for a while.

Leon Pettit, pitcher, and Alvin Powell, outfielder, are new men with Washington. The former has won two games without a defeat. Powell is an all-around player, although at the moment his batting average is below the .300 mark.

Making Grade as American Leaguers

Left to Right—Ray Radcliff, Chicago White Sox; Mel Almada and Babe Dahlgren, Boston Red Sox, and Roy Bell, St. Louis Browns. Inset—Joe Sullivan of Detroit Tigers

Helen Jacobs And Anita Lizana Win In French Tennis

PARIS, May 29 (AP)—Helen Hull Jacobs, United States champion, entered the quarterfinals of the French hard court tennis championship today, outclassing Yvona Orlandini of Italy, 6—2, 6—0.

Wilmer M. Hines, former captain of the University of North Carolina's tennis team, was eliminated today by Marcel Bernard, France's rising young Davis Cup player, 3—6, 8—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Joining Miss Jacobs, sole American survivor, in the last eight of women's singles were Rollin Couquerque of Holland and Mme. Rene Mathieu of France. Fraulein Couquerque eliminated Lucia Valerio of Italy, 6—8, 6—4, 6—2, and Mme. Mathieu defeated Nelly Adamson of Belgium, 8—6, 6—0.

Simone Iribane of France defeated her compatriot, Suzanne Pannetier, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2 in a second round match and will meet Anita Lizana of Chile, conqueror of Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., earlier in the day, in the next round. Miss Lizana beat Miss Andrus, 7—5, 6—1.

In the men's division, Roderich Menzel, tall Czech, won a berth in the quarterfinals by defeating Adrian Quist of Australia, 6—4, 2—6, 6—0, 6—2.

Giorgio de Stefani, Italian star, won a third-round match from Paul Feret of France, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2, 7—5.

Other third-round matches saw three Australian Davis Cup stars advance. Jack Crawford disposed of Josef Pallada of Czechoslovakia, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4; Harry Hopman put out Norman G. Farquharson of South Africa, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1, and Don Turnbull eliminated Augusto Rado of Italy, 6—0, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Josef Caska of Czechoslovakia gained the fourth round at the expense of Heiner Henkel of Germany, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

In the second round of women's singles, Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France dropped the first set of her match with Philomene Xydis of Greece, but went on to win at 3—6, 6—1, 6—4. Lolette Payot of Switzerland eliminated Mme. E. Belliard of France, 6—2, 7—5.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

May 29, 1910

COLE won his sixth straight game for the Chicago Nationals, beating Pittsburgh by 2 to 1. Chicago leads New York in the flag race by two full games. Mathewson of New York has won seven out of eight games this season. Bender of the Philadelphia Americans has eight won and one lost. Cobb is leading the American League in batting and Magee the National.

Sporting Around the Hub

Mrs. Baker and Miss Vahey Win Gross Honors

MRS. EDWARD H. BAKER JR. of Oakley Country Club and Rosamond Vahey of Vesper Country Club won best gross honors with 75, while their net was 72, in the annual handicap four-ball best-ball tournament held under the auspices of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts at the Salem Country Club, West Peabody, yesterday.

Eugenie Paterson of Commonwealth Country Club and Mrs. Paul F. Butler of Woodland won net honors with 70.

Playoffs were necessary because of four pairs being tied for second net and two pairs for second gross. Sixty-five pairs from all parts of the Bay State competed.

* * *

Invaders Test Track—Today's scene in the Harvard Stadium will be one of unusual activity. All the California athletes, with the exception of Jimmy LuValle, who arrived yesterday, came into the Back Bay Station this morning. This afternoon the bronzed Pacific coast athletes will test out conditions, such as wind and track. Many of the other athletes will put in appearance throughout today and tomorrow in preparation for the fifty-ninth I. C. Four A. meet, which begins Friday and runs through Saturday.

* * *

Connie Mack in Hub—The Philadelphia Athletics and their veteran manager, Connie Mack, are in Boston for a double-header with the Red Sox tomorrow, first game starting at 1:30 o'clock.

I. C. Four A Old-Timers Reunion—A large group of past competitors, coaches, track fans and friends of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America will gather at the Harvard Club of Boston on Friday evening for dinner and a good time. There will be brief reminiscent remarks, but no long speeches. An accordionist extraordinary is promised; chorister unsurpassed; barber shop quartets; shower bath harmonies and grand opera stars in the making. Richard C. Floyd of 342 Clark Road, Brookline, is chairman of the affair.

* * *

Here and There—Radcliffe College tennis team closed a successful season by defeating Pembroke, 4 to 1 . . . The Country Club holds a small lead in the Boston Four-Ball Golf League, with Winchester close behind . . . Northeastern will be represented in the I. C. Four A meet Friday and Saturday by seven athletes . . . Midland District faces Providence today in the women's interstate golf match at the Weston Golf Club . . . English High School barely edged Latin in the number of track qualifiers for the finals in the twenty-seventh annual Regimentals at Tech Field, Cambridge, tomorrow . . . Tufts' tennis team held Holy Cross scoreless, winning nine matches at Medford yesterday . . . The women's national tennis doubles tourney will be held at Longwood during the week of Aug. 19 along with the men's national doubles.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	20	12	.625
New York	21	14	.600
Cleveland	18	14	.563
Detroit	18	16	.529
Boston	17	16	.515
Washington	17	16	.515
Philadelphia	11	20	.355
St. Louis	8	22	.267

Results May 28

St. Louis 6, Boston 5.
Cleveland 5, Washington 4.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 5.
Detroit 8, New York 3.

Athletics Release Three

PHILADELPHIA, May 29 (AP)—The playing roster of the Philadelphia Athletics is leaner today by three names, and the back-stopping force is down to three men. Connie Mack yesterday optioned Dutch Lieber, big pitcher drafted from the San Francisco Missions, to Albany's International League club, along with Frank (Merriwell) Hayes, young catcher who came here from Buffalo. Another catcher, Charley Moss, was given his unconditional release.

College Golf Result

C. C. N. Y. 7½, Faculty 1½.

Jesse Owens Declines I. C. Four-A. Invitation

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 29 (AP)—Jesse Owens, Ohio State's sensational sprinter, hurdler and broad jumper, will not take part in the I. C.-4A meet at Harvard Saturday, despite an invitation to be the first outsider ever to participate in that event, Coach Larry Snyder of the Bucks said yesterday.

"After Jesse's performance at Michigan Saturday," Snyder said, "it may sound paradoxical to say that he is not in the best of shape, but that is the fact."

Johnny Dawson Replaces Jones

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—Johnny Dawson, "businessman amateur" from Chicago, was selected to partner Joyce Wethered in the opening match of her American tour, replacing the ailing Bobby Jones, Dawson will team up with the famous British star against Gene Sarazen and Glenna Collett Vare in an exhibition match at the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club, Glen Head, L. I., Thursday.

Women's Swimming Dates

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, May 29—The United States A. A. U. 1935 women's outdoor swimming and diving championships will take place in the Oriental Pool at Manhattan Beach, July 18, 19, 20 and 21, under the auspices of the Women's Swimming Association. With results in this meet playing a large part toward selections for the 1936 American team in the Olympic Games, unusual interest is expected.

Helen Wills Moody Arrives

LONDON, May 29 (AP)—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody slipped into London almost unnoticed from Plymouth yesterday. Mrs. Moody, uncertain as how she would shape up in her comeback fling at Wimbledon June 24, said, "I'm going to play in a lot of minor tournaments to get as much practice as I can before Wimbledon."

College Tennis Result

Tufts 9, Holy Cross 0.

Favorites Tee Off to Attract All-Day Crowds

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—The big guns won't begin to boom until midway through the first round of 162 starters—23 amateurs and 139 professionals—in the national open golf championship starting at Oakmont, Penna., June 6.

The United States Golf Association has sprinkled a few favorites in the morning half of the pairings, while the lower half has been freighted with most of the popular choices with an ever alert eye to attracting spectators throughout the day.

Olin Dutra, the 1934 champion; Gene Sarazen, winner of the Augusta invitation and figured "the man to beat"; Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., and Paul Runyan, national professional titleholder, are among the late starters.

The morning brigade includes such favored performers as Craig Wood and Ky Laffoon as well as Tommy Armour and Sid Brews, the South African champion.

The champion will open his defense with Francis Schneider of Oklahoma City for a playing partner, teeing off Thursday, June 6, at 12:30 p. m. (eastern standard).

The titleholder will be followed off the tee 35 minutes later by Sarazen, who will be accompanied by Fay Coleman of Culver City, Calif.

Runyan, driving his first ball at 1:25, will play with long-hitting Ray Mangrum of Los Angeles, while Picard, winner of the metropolitan open last week, getting off to a slightly earlier start, 12:45, has been paired with George B. Smith of Moorestown, N. J.

Wood and Laffoon start within 10 minutes of each other. Wood will start his challenge for the crown at 8:50 a. m. with Ted Luther of Youngstown, Ohio, and at 9 a. m. Laffoon begins the 72-hole grind with Phil Perkins, the Cleveland pro and former winner of the British amateur championship. Armour and Brews, playing together, drive off at 9:30 a. m.

Plans Under Way For the Staging Of U. S. 'Wimbledon'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29—Plans are already under way for the staging of the men's, women's and veterans' grass court singles tennis championships of the United States at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., Aug. 29 to Sept. 7.

The United States Lawn Tennis Association is holding the men's and women's singles championships together in a joint tournament for the first time in this country. The tourney will be another "Wimbledon" except for the doubles and the large world field which the All-England Club draws annually. The women's doubles, formerly held in conjunction with the singles tournament, will be held along with the men's doubles at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., the week of Aug. 19.

The daily schedule at Forest Hills will be so arranged that the spectators will have the opportunity of seeing the men and women stars each afternoon.

Walter Merrill Hall, president of the U. S. L. T. A., has appointed a special committee to look after the arrangements for the combined tourney at West Side. The committee will be known as the United States Lawn Tennis Association national singles championship committee. Dr. S. Ellsworth Davenport Jr. will act as chairman of the group.

Announcement of the proposed plan for the sale of tickets at Forest Hills has been made. Complete series tickets for the 10 days of competition will sell at $12.50. Seats for the last four days will be $9, for the last three days, $8.25, for the last two days, $5.50. These classifications will be obtainable in advance.

The charge for single day tickets will be $1.10 for each of the first two days of play, $1.65 for each of the next four days, $2.75 for the seventh, eighth and ninth days, and $3.30 for the day of the finals. Prices for all tickets include the federal tax.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	22	9	.710
Chicago	17	13	.567
Brooklyn	19	15	.559
St. Louis	18	15	.545
Pittsburgh	21	18	.538
Cincinnati	16	16	.500
Philadelphia	9	21	.300
Boston	8	23	.258

Results May 28

Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 13, Boston 4.
Other games postponed.

College Baseball Results

Bates 3, Bowdoin 1.
Fordham 23, C. C. N. Y. 13.
Holy Cross 6, Tufts 4.

Small Entry List For Poughkeepsie

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—Seven varsity, four junior varsity and five fresmen crews, the smallest armada in a decade, will match oars in the annual Poughkeepsie Regatta, June 18.

The total entry of 16 is two less than last year. For the first time in the history of the classic, which goes back to 1895, Cornell has entered no freshman crew and Columbia no candidate for junior varsity honors. Massachusetts Tech is among the missing for the first time since 1929.

Washington and California came out well in the draw for lanes, California varsity getting the coveted No. 1 lane, under the shelter of the west shore where winds are less liable to play havoc, and Washington drawing the same lane for the three-mile junior varsity pull. Navy drew this lane in the two-mile freshman race. The drawings:

Varsity, four miles, start 6 p. m. (E. S. T.)—No. 1, California; No. 2, Washington; No. 3, Navy; No. 4, Syracuse; No. 5, Cornell; No. 6, Columbia; No. 7, Pennsylvania.

Junior varsity, three miles, start 5 p. m.—No. 1, Washington; No. 2, Navy; No. 3, Syracuse; No. 4, Cornell.

Freshman, two miles, start 4 p. m.—No. 1, Navy; No. 2, Columbia; No. 3, Washington; No. 4, California; No. 5, Syracuse.

Loeb Yale Captain

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 29 (AP)—The election of Arthur Joseph Loeb '36 of Philadelphia as captain of the Yale track team was announced last night. Loeb's specialty is the weight and hammer throw.

College Polo Result

Princeton 8, Monmouth C. C. 4.

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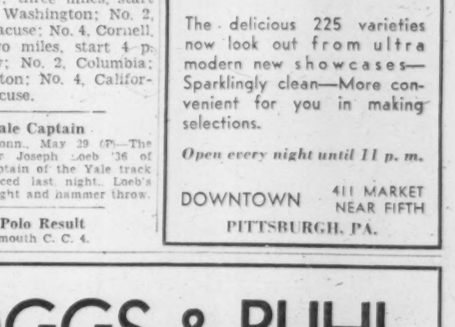
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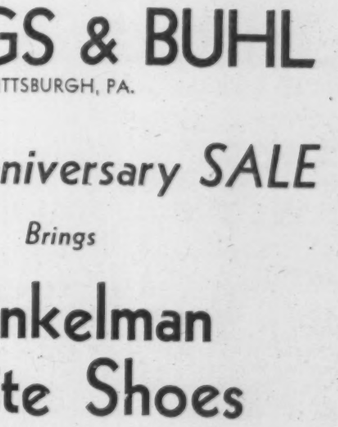
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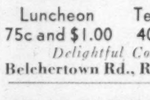
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Jewelry Wins a Major Role in the Fashion Play

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Color in Jewelry Accents

Season's Styles Rely on Clips, Rings and Bracelets

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

JEWELRY has been slowly undergoing certain changes which today give it fresh characteristics.

In the first place, it must make its initial appeal to the purchaser by proving its suitability to the dress fashions of the moment and to the various classifications, such as sports, town wear, formal afternoon, formal and informal evening modes.

Without this appeal even intrinsic beauty will not render the pieces acceptable, for costume at present is integrated; that is, each item stands in demonstrable relation to all the other items, and jewelry must synthesize or, in other cases, contrast, the main theme of the costume. When properly used, it is always purposeful beyond the mere exploitation of its own intrinsic value or loveliness.

A second change is based on the wide and approved use of semiprecious stones and even of simulated semiprecious stones; and also of what would once have been called "base" materials. Today no material is "base" that can contribute to the interest of an ensemble. The unparalleled range of colors offered by semiprecious jewels give them definite advantages over precious gems, so that the choice is based not on cost but on decorative value in relation to a dress problem. To express this new standard, settings wrought with particularly fine workmanship often are given to stones that may be in themselves inexpensive, honoring them, as it were, for their sheer charm; and such materials as wood, leather, and bone may serve as backgrounds for good stones and fine craftsmanship.

The chemical laboratory is responsible for a third development. In the constant evolution of new synthetics, a number have been developed that are suitable to jewelry. Prystal and catalin, for instance, used as settings for stones have, on account of their specific character, inspired designs and styles that are different from any type of gold and silver settings.

These changes are all fundamental. Fundamental also is the new sensitiveness of designers to various "influences." We have seen Regency and Victorian influences translated into pieces suitable for modern ways of living; more recent yet is the East Indian influence which is giving us Hindu, together with Turkish, Greek and African ornaments as prototypes. The themes themselves are transitory, but the impulse to reflect in ornamental forms current events and interests is decisive and new.

As we look at the contemporary picture, having in thought costume integration, we shall become aware of the causes determining current jewelry design. For instance, we shall perceive that the reason why daytime necklaces are growing longer and being composed of multiple strands is because daytime necklines are being cut lower. This explains also the return of the long earring, which delineates a pleasing contour above a brief décolletage. Draped bodices, pleated lapels, fluffy jabots all encourage the use of clips, for they control fullness better than brooches can. Elbow sleeves give importance to bracelets different in design from those made to wear over the long sleeves of winter frocks. The summer season also encourages the heavy informal ornaments appropriate to wear with cotton and linen frocks; and as these materials are carried over into the evenings, we find also a large number offered for informal after-dark occasions, which are only slightly more delicate than those made for the side lines. For each category of costume the season has brought a new message.

Highly Colored Stones

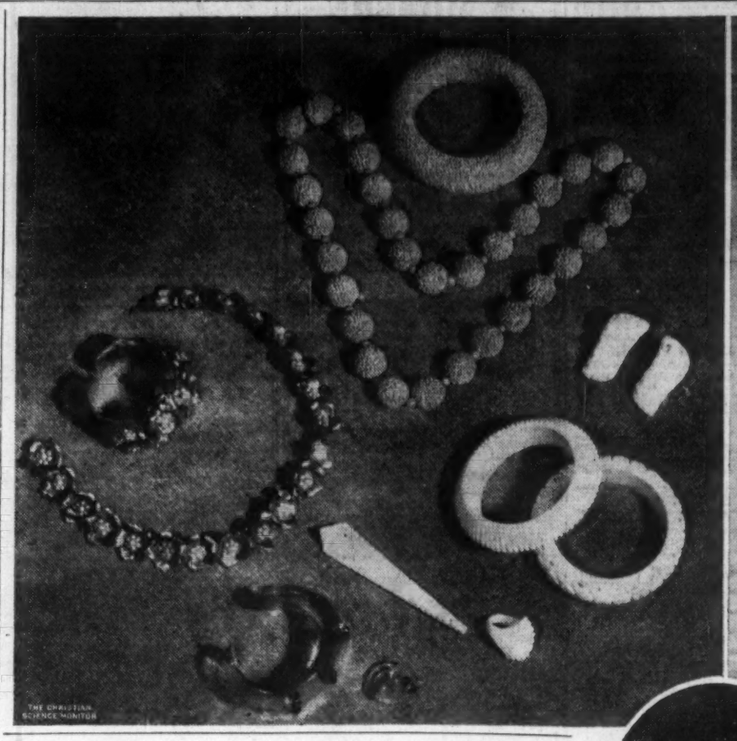
The vogue for highly colored stones is an expression, too, of the idea of costume integration. The amethyst is conspicuous at present because of the momentary vogue for all the purple tones. Regency color schemes are glad to make use of tourmalines, zircons, peridots, acquamarines, topazes, and lapis. Victorian styles are complemented by branch coral, garnets, turquoise, rhinestones, and colored enamels. Oriental fabrics, brought into the foreground of fashion by the introduction of modified saris and ihrams, by Turkish trouser hems, and Greek drapery, demand heavily fashioned ornaments of silver and gold, hammered and studded with stones.

American design has concerned itself largely with sports jewelry. Catalin, clear or opaque, carved or plain, is a favorite material. For bracelets and necklaces it is often cut into bold, irregular shapes, which are joined by bands of metal. Semiprecious stones and simulated stones often are imbedded in the catalin, and are usually cut in cabochon form, that is, high and pointed, without facets. Prystal is a little more delicate and is, perhaps, preferable for the evening frock of cotton or linen. Many other compositions appear on the counters. Our illustration shows one called "caviar," because of its granular appearance. It looks as if it might be molded of cork combined with some glistening material. The necklace, bracelet, ring and clip, all en suite, are popular. Color is rampant in sports jewelry, and rightly so, for it comes into its own against the backgrounds of nature.

Delicacy in Silver and Gold

Much gold filigree is seen in Regency pieces, which are characterized by delicacy and express the charms of the ultrafeminine woman. They are strongly contrasted with the ponderous ornaments of the Orient, where femininity has a different connotation. These are fashioned of silver and gold, embossed, chased and enameled and set with carved stones and superbly cut cameos. The Oriental influence, particularly as it sprang from Byzantium, was reflected in a good deal of the Victorian jewelry, so that this comes closer in some respects to Oriental design than does any other European style.

Outside of these categories, dwelling unperturbed in its beautiful ivory tower, we find "precious" jewelry. Although gentle zephyrs from foreign climes may sometimes waft their way into its studios, on the whole, its artists are nourished more by their own emotions and genius than by breezes from the outside. The clientele is conservative, and although it wants its pearls restrung and its gems reset at frequent intervals, it never wants catalin or simulated stones. The design of fine jewelry this season is paying great attention to clasps, which are beautifully worked and, in the case of necklaces, often puzzlingly numerous. This is explained by the fact that necklaces are often made so as to break into segments which can be used as bracelets or rings. Such jewelry is styled for formal dress. Once upon a time it was the only kind of jewelry that ladies wore; but the value of ornament with all types of costume has grown rapidly in appreciation with the acceptance of the accessory theme. It has become the completing touch to every kind of ensemble.



Upper Left—Bead Necklace and Heavily Chased Bracelet, at Top Center, Is of Composition Called Caviar, in Chartreuse-Green. Below It, Left, Necklace and Bracelet of Molded Gold Flowers With Pearls, Turquoise and Coral. Recommended for Summer Evening Dresses. Next It, Corrugated White Catalin Pin, Ring, and Bracelet, Smart for Sports Wear, While the Second Catalin Bracelet and the Clips Carved in Flower Design Are Set With Tiny Rhinestones Like Dewdrops. Clear Prystal Are the Bracelet and Ring Below, Set With Simulated Cabochon Emeralds. All Are Offered by Lord & Taylor. Upper Right—Navy Two-Piece Spectator Frock of Silk, With Red Catalin Accessories. Sausage-Shaped Buttons, Corrugated Clips and Bracelet. B. Altman & Co. In the Oval Below—Necklace of Simulated Turquoise in Rhinestone Setting, Effective if One Can Wear Off-Shoulder Décolletage. Also B. Altman & Co.

Refreshing Salads

Adding Cool Colors to the Table on Summer Evenings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SALAD can be a modest "accompanist" to the star courses or a full and satisfying meal in itself. The cool color is refreshing when the warm breezes blow.

Apple and Ham Salad

Put through a meat chopper
½ pound baked ham and
½ onion. Add enough
Mayonnaise to give consistency of a spread and season with Chile sauce. Steam whole generously cored
Apples and fill with the mixture. Serve on bed of cole slaw.

Ashville Salad

Bring to boiling point
1 can tomato soup and add
2 packages cream cheese. Stir smooth and pour over
2 tablespoons gelatine which has been softened in a little cold water. Cool, and just before mixture thickens pour over the following vegetables in mold:
1½ cup chopped celery and green peppers mixed
½ cup shredded beans
½ cup chopped carrots
½ cup shredded slaw
Chopped nuts and olives to taste. Chill thoroughly and serve with mayonnaise.

Tomato Supreme Salad

Peel
1 alligator pear. Mash and blend with
½ onion grated and
2 tablespoons French dressing. Skin and hollow out large tomato and fill it with above mixture. Chill and serve on bed of shredded lettuce.

Egg Mold Salad

Dissolve
2 tablespoons gelatine in a little boiling water. When cool add to
10 hard boiled eggs, riced,
⅔ cup ripe olives, cut small,
⅔ cup chow chow,
⅔ cup chopped parsley,
2 tablespoons Worcestershire sauce and
1 cup mayonnaise.
Mix well, and place in mold. Chill thoroughly. Serve on bed of watercress.

California Salad

Grate
1 bunch carrots and
1 bunch small beets. Chop
1 bunch celery and rice
2 hard-boiled eggs. Put these in a mold. Soften
1 tablespoon gelatine in a little cold water, then dissolve in
1½ cups boiling water. When cool add
Juice of 1 lemon,
1½ cups mayonnaise, catsup and Worcestershire sauce and mustard to taste.
Pour over vegetables in mold. When set, garnish with
2 more hard-boiled eggs,
Tomato,
Asparagus tips and
Shredded lettuce. Fill center of ring with
Shrimp in
Russian dressing. This makes a complete summer supper.

Polish Salad

Grate
1 onion. Dice
4 apples, and slice thin
1 salt pickle. Blend with
French dressing, and serve in chilled skinned
Tomatoes.

Chicken Mold

Soften
1 tablespoon gelatine in cold water, and add enough boiling water to dissolve. Cool. Mix together the following ingredients:
1 can cream mushroom soup
1 package cream cheese
½ cup lemon juice
1 cup mayonnaise
1½ cups chopped chicken
½ cup chopped green peppers
Chile sauce to taste
1 cup celery, chopped
1 cup nuts, chopped. Mold. Chill thoroughly.

Russian Salad

Blend well
4 herrings, chopped
4 apples, diced small
½ pound smoked salmon, chopped
1 or 2 cucumbers cut small
1 onion, grated
1 cup mayonnaise
2 hard-boiled eggs
Celery and
Beets to taste. Serve cold. Garnish with beets.

Fruit Salad Aspic

Drain juice from
1 can grated pineapple, medium size. Add water to make 3½ cups. Flavor with lemon and sugar. Heat to boiling point and add
1 tablespoon gelatine. When cool add the pineapple,
1½ cups carrots, grated,
1 cup celery, cut fine,
½ cup nuts, chopped. Mold and chill.

Beet and Slaw Salad

Boil large oval beets until tender, cut in half and remove large portion of center. Marinate in French dressing. Next day fill beet bowls with cole slaw in mayonnaise, and garnish with chopped beets.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Leftover Yolks

When making angel food cake, I keep a pan of boiling, slightly salted water on the stove, into which I drop the yolks of the eggs, and cook until hard. They are good for salads.
Mrs. M. R. G., Washington.

Gravy Thickening

In mixing flour with milk or water for use in thickening, I put the mixture in a small, covered container, and shake well, causing the lumps to disappear.

A Basis for Soup

The leaves from the tops of celery, carrots, radishes, turnips, etc., may be thoroughly washed, put in water and boiled, and the liquid used as the basis of a soup. Strained, canned or fresh tomatoes may be added, also a bouillon cube. Season well.
Miss E. D. C., California

A Touch of Color

A touch of bright color makes all the difference to the look of a dull dish. Slices of tomatoes, lemon or orange make effective decorations, but if these are not at hand use a little grated carrot.

Beef Tea, Broths, Consommés

Calling for Touch of Artist and Skill of Craftsman

Foods for Special Needs—5

By Hannah Dutaud

Supervisor of Steward's Department and Teacher in Nurses' Training Course, The Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatorium, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE aristocrats of the soup family are now ready for analysis. It is an interesting subject to consider, and we welcome the opportunity to learn a few of its fine points.

The function of clear soups on the menu is somewhat similar to that of fruit punch which is served at formal gatherings. We speak of these delicious drinks, not in language of food, but solely as something cooling and refreshing. This is precisely the way we should think of broths or consommés which appear before the meat course of a dinner. Whether served hot or cold, they are simply pleasing drinks, with no special food value.

It is too lengthy a story to tell why these tasty beverages are deficient in nourishing properties; suffice it to say that during the process of long cooking to which the meat has been subjected in order to obtain the good extractives (those flavors that please the palate), the nourishing element in meat (which closely resembles the albumen in egg) has, during hours of cooking, been practically destroyed.

It would be impossible within the limited scope of this article to set forth in minute detail the vast amount of information relative to the making of these soups. At best we can only enlarge upon a few of the basic rules.

First let us differentiate between Beef Tea and Broth. Beef Tea is beyond a doubt the most delicate drink to prepare. It should not be confused with Broth for there is a wide difference between them; Broth has no food value, whereas Beef Tea has an abundance. There is nothing in the culinary line (aside from the cooking of custard) that requires as close attention as the preparation of Beef Tea; its success depends entirely upon the cooking.

One pound top of the round (this cut of meat will yield largest amount of juice for this purpose). Free meat from every particle of fat; cut into very small cubes; place in earthen dish and barely cover with crushed ice. Cover dish and let stand one hour. Method of cooking—place wire rack in bottom of a receptacle partly filled with water just below boiling point. Stand meat crock on wire rack in water; wrap clean cloth around crock; keep slow flame under container so that water is just below boiling point. The heating time averages three quarters of an hour. Remove and strain the liquid through wet cheesecloth; add salt to taste and serve immediately. If this has been correctly cooked, the albumenous substance will be evenly suspended through liquid; if over cooked, there will be a thick sediment in glass into which it is strained. This sediment is the good nourishing substance that has been over coagulated by too intense heating, in which case Beef Tea has lost its value. Since this drink would only be prepared to meet a specific need, the greatest care should be given to its preparation. It is a costly drink; but when prepared correctly, the nourishment it yields more than offsets the cost.

Broth and Consommé may be made from beef, lamb, or veal, either cooked together or separately. Use cheap cuts of meat such as shoulder or lower part of the round. The difference between broth and consommé is that broth is a liquid with strong meaty flavor but is deficient in food value; whereas consomme is enriched by the presence of many vegetables.

Meat is treated alike for both broth and consommé. To obtain best results free meat of all surplus fat and cut in medium size cubes. Sear each cube carefully in frying pan, taking care not to scorch meat, which gives strong flavor to soup. When placed in kettle, meat should be covered with boiling water and cooked gently for 2 hours; then strain; allow liquid to cool; remove fat, as soups should never be served with an oily appearance. It is important not to cook these soups too long or their delicate flavor will be lost.

To prove the value of the searing process, have available two soup kettles; in one place some of the seared meat; in the other, raw meat; cover both with boiling water and cook slowly two hours. Strain and season. It will be evident that of the two, the liquid made from seared meat is richer in flavor and color. The searing process (known in cookery as caramelization) produces the flavor that is desired and too often disregarded.

The clarifying of soups is an interesting process. At first the soup looks like a dark, muddy substance but it is suddenly transformed into a clear, amber liquid. To clarify it, add to the cold liquid a large amount of egg shells or slightly beaten white of egg; place on fire and boil 10 minutes. Strain through two thicknesses of wet cheesecloth. One egg white will clarify 1 quart of broth, whereas consommé needs more egg white because of vegetables present. When strained, if liquids have not reached clarity desired, more egg white may be added and again the liquid heated and strained.

Consommé

2 pounds beef cut and seared
1 carrot
1 onion
½ cup celery
½ cup cabbage
¼ cup turnip
Few sprigs parsley
1 cup tomatoes
½ green pepper
1 bay leaf
1 thin slice lemon
1 lump sugar
6 whole cloves

The vegetables need not be cut with any great care as they are to be removed from liquid. Cover contents with boiling water and cook two hours. Strain and clarify.

Consommé forms the basis of all clear soups. It takes on various names according to vegetables or pastes added after liquid has been clarified.

For example:

Consommé Julienne — indicates vegetables cut in fine strips one inch long.

Consommé Macedoine — indicates vegetables cut in tiny cubes. To prevent destroying delicacy of flavor by many reheatings, vegetables should be slightly cooked before being added to consommé.

Consommé Princess — indicates small cubes of custard added just before serving.

Custard for Soup Cubes

3 yolks of eggs slightly beaten
½ cup chicken or beef stock
salt and pepper to taste
1 tablespoon almonds (finely ground)

Bake in shallow pan until firm. When cold cut into cubes. Almond may be omitted.

Noodles

1 egg well beaten
1 tablespoon ice water
1 teaspoon melted butter
speck of salt

Stiffen with flour; knead until quite elastic, then roll very thin; dry and cut in fine strips.

Egg Balls

yolks of 2 hard-boiled eggs
½ teaspoon melted butter
⅛ teaspoon salt
speck pepper

Rub yolks through sieve, add seasoning; mix together with a slight amount raw egg yolk. Flour palm of hands and shape paste into tiny balls. Drop into hot soup and boil 5 minutes.

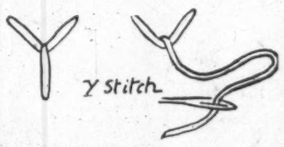
These are delicate home-made pastes that add beauty and food value to the consommé.

[There are eight articles in this series that is appearing every Wednesday.]

Embroidered Book Carrier

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

A BOOK carrier with wool embroidery on one side and a little pocket on the other for holding coins and a handkerchief, is useful on a vacation trip. The one illustrated is made of greenish-blue crash, bound with light navy blue



cotton binding and lined with dark brown. The embroidery is done in wools of two shades of beige, dark brown, scarab blue, jade green and light navy to match the binding.

Cut a strip of crash measuring 18 inches long by 8½ inches wide. This allows for a 2½-inch turnover, or pocket, at each end where the covers of the book are inserted.

The pocket at the back measures 7¾ inches by 4½ inches, and a little flap is sewn on above the pocket and is fastened down over it with clips. The flap measures 7¾ inches by 1¾ inches deep. When cutting add an extra half inch all round for hems.

The handles require two strips 14 inches long and 2 inches wide. Fold these with ½-inch turnings to form strips ½ inch wide, and slip stitch together at the edge.

The design on the front of the carrier can be drawn with a piece of tailor's chalk and the aid of a ruler and some coins. The oblong measures 5¾ inches by 4½ inches, and the crossing lines are 1¼ inches inside this. The little circles in the small side panels can be drawn with the aid of any small coin (a threepenny piece does very well.) The same small coin is used to outline the four petals of the little flower in the center panel, and a larger coin is required to form the segments of circles at the four corners.

The outline and the crossing lines are worked in running stitches in the deep beige wool and these stitches are then overcast with the paler beige. Outside of all is a line of stem stitch in dark brown.

In the upper oblong panel is a row of four fly stitches in pale beige caught down with scarab blue. The lower panel has eight of these stitches going reverse ways. The little circles in the small panels are outlined first in dark beige and then in pale beige in ordinary back stitch, with a tiny inner circle in scarab blue. The center flower is done in the same way, with the square in scarab blue and the cross in dark beige. A monogram or initials could take the place of the flower and would look well done in back stitch.

The circle segments in the corners are outlined first in jade green, then in the deeper beige. Inside are three loop stitches worked first in deep beige, then in navy.

When the embroidery is finished, bind the ends of the material with the cotton binding, and just above the join put two rows of running stitches in beige and jade. Then sew on the pocket and the handles. Now lay the lining (measuring 13½ inches by 18½ inches) on the inside and fold over each end to a depth of 2½ inches. Then bind the outside edges together with the cotton binding.

LILIAN JOY

So You Can Take Your Book Along

Did You Know That—

Two tablespoons of vinegar added to the last water in which silk garments, especially hose, are rinsed, will restore the new feeling?

Blue serge clothing can be kept from becoming shiny by sponging it with equal parts of vinegar and water, and pressing with a cloth wrung out of the same solution? This will also remove the shine from old serge.

The nipple on a baby's bottle will never collapse while the baby is nursing if a three- or four-inch piece of thread is put over the opening of the bottle?

Talcum powder sprinkled on a fresh grease spot on your silk dress, left for a short time and then brushed off, would practically remove the spot? Talcum will not remove a grease spot of long standing.

Screens painted with aluminum paint give absolute privacy, even though the window is wide open?

Garnish for Casserole

An excellent garnish for a casserole can be made by cutting long-shaped crusty rolls (the type used in restaurants) into round slices, and frying them until they are a golden brown.

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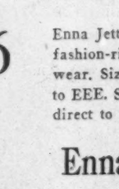

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What's Going On In the Arts

Pleasures of the Dance

"PICTURES at an Exhibition," the second program prepared by Hans Wiener for the Boston Pop Concerts, and given its first performance at Symphony Hall on the evening of May 28, is the best thing he has done so far. The music itself (Ravel's orchestral arrangement of Moussorgsky's pianoforte pieces) and the subject lend themselves admirably to dance transcription. The composition has been set to dance elsewhere in the United States before, but I doubt if anywhere it has been done more enchantingly.

The exact import of the subtitles may not in every instance be a complete copy of the composer's or the painter Hartmann's intention. But here, there is no reason for literal interpretation. In the Promenade which preludes the composition and links the separate pictures, it is not Moussorgsky one sees, sadly viewing his friend's work, but a motley gathering of gallery trotters—Lady with the Baedeker, Lady of Leisure, an Art Student with her easel and palette, a strolling Gallant, a Young Lady and Her Flirtatious Friend, and so on. Their pantomimic by-play between the scenes is highly amusing.

The staging and lighting were especially good. Within a great central frame and two smaller ones on either side, the spots lit each picture as it slowly came to life. Mr. Wiener is responsible for all the choreography and costumes. In the latter he has avoided his sometimes willful tendency to harsh or lurid colors. In the former he gains pictorial effect through expressive movement. That is, because the colors are soft, the costumes unobtrusively right, and each picture a dance composition, spatially considered, the sense of picture is never greater than the sense of dance.

His solo, "Gnomus," is a well-wrought design, well done. The duo-dance with Brilhart, "Samuel Goldenberg and Schmuyle," is expert mimicry, in dance form, by both. In "Bydlo," the only dance not in costume, the heavy movement of the ox-cart is depicted by 8 men's ballet of four, entirely in modern movement. Likewise, the "Catacombs," a solo by Elizabeth Halpern in somber gray, is pure movement.

For sheer beauty, combining all the qualities that make a dance composition, the "Old Castle," in lustrous blue and silver, done by Nina Dale, Kay Pope, Elizabeth Halpern and Ruth Buchdahl, perhaps transcends all the rest. For variety and charm and fun there is the pantomimic "Children at Play in the Tuileries," "Hen and Chickens," "Market Scene in Limoges," and, coming into movement again, the demoniac Witch Dance, "Baba-Yaga." "The Great Gate at Kiev," with the full ensemble, forms an impressive close, with fine grouping and splendid costuming in the Byzantine effect of the Icons and gay multicolored dress of the peasants.

M. L.

"Look at the Heffernans"

FOR their second production of the Boston season, the Abbey Players presented, at the Hollis last night, Brinsley MacNamara's comedy, "Look at the Heffernans." This is a mild and attenuated piece of fooling, one of the items that have helped to modify the raptures of the Dublin public over the National Playhouse. It has to do with machinations of Marcella Molloy, a dressmaker, to marry off the members of the Heffernan family and incidentally pick up a bit of business for herself.

The formula is very ancient, and the play has no Irish quality except for the speech of the characters. But the style is not consistent. Even the speech is Irish only in part. Lines rich with the flavor of the soil alternate with lines which might as well be spoken by an educated Englishman or American. The playwright no doubt is responsible in part for this mixture, but one suspects that some of the players have altered lines and inserted gags. An Irish farmer, one feels, does not talk of a denouement, or poke his head in a door, after being curtly sent on an errand, to say, "Since you ask me so nicely."

None the less, there is innocent amusement to be derived from the piece by those who are not too concerned over the higher standards of the company. It was performed last night with gusto by a cast that included all the favorite players. Miss Crowe was particularly engaging as the dressmaker, and she talking a blue streak and managing everybody with a fine confidence. Mr. Dolan and Mr. Fitzgerald were amusing as the Heffernan brothers. Mr. McCormick added another distinctive portrait to his gallery as the tailor-stooge of the dressmaker. Other parts were taken by Messrs. O'Dea, Carolan and Shields and the Misses Craig, Mulhern, Delaney and O'Connor.

L. A. S.

Striking Ship Workers Go Again to Washington

CAMDEN, N. J., May 29 (AP)—A second delegation has been sent to Washington by striking shipyard workers, in an effort to enlist the aid of President Roosevelt.

John Diehl and Edward P. Baker, members of the negotiating committee of the union which called a strike at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation plant on May 11, have been instructed "to camp on the White House steps, if necessary, to bring about a settlement." The strikers are demanding a preferential shop, 15 per cent wage increase, and elimination of piecework. About 4500 are affected.

Park for North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A state park at Mount Mitchell is virtually assured, under the federal conservation program, it was announced here by J. S. Holmes, state forester. A toll-free road is to be built to the summit of the mountain, which is the highest point east of the Mississippi. A CCC camp has been established to develop the area. A 2000-acre state park also will be established in Stanley county.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Two Remarkable Navy Athletes

THE United States Naval Academy at Annapolis has turned out many fine athletes during the past 30 or 40 years; but when it comes to the winning of the varsity N and N* not one in the long list can be recalled who is able to claim the record which Fred Borries Jr., more popularly known as "Buzz," promises to hang up by the time he has received his diploma next month. Up to the present time he has won five N*s and three Ns, and he still has a baseball letter and possible * in the offing. The only question regarding this letter is whether it will be an N or an N*, the latter going to the athletes who are on teams which defeat their dearest rivals, the United States Military Academy.

Wide World
Fred Borries

Dornin Another Star

While he will not equal the record of his buddy, Robert E. Dornin, better known to his friends as "Dusty," will also turn in a record worthy of a place in the Navy's hall of athletic fame. Dornin has three N*s and four Ns to his credit, and has a chance to get another letter as a member of the lacrosse team before he graduates. Borries was a big factor in the fine showing Annapolis made on the football gridiron the past fall, and he is generally rated as one of the best all-round football players ever to be a member of a Midshipmen eleven. Filling his place next fall is going to be one of the chief problems confronting Lieut. Tom Hamilton when candidates report for gridiron practice.

Both Receive High Athletic Honors

As a reward for their fine athletic performances, each of these athletes has been awarded the highest athletic honors at the disposal of the Academy. To Borries has gone the Navy Athletic Association Sword, which is annually awarded to the Midshipman who is considered to have personally excelled in athletics. To Dornin has gone the Thompson Trophy Cup, which is given the Midshipman who has done most for the promotion of athletics at the Academy. This year the Thomson Cup has also been awarded to William C. Clark, a member of the football team for the past three years and winner of two N*s and two Ns.

Presentations Made at Dress Parade

These trophies were first awarded in 1893, and the list of winners contains the names of some great athletes who later made names for themselves in Navy circles. Dual presentations, such as that to be made in the Thompson Cup this year, are indeed rare, as this is the first time it has ever happened in the cup award, and only twice has a dual presentation taken place where the sword is concerned, and these took place in 1925 and 1927. The presentations will be made at the Dress Parade of June 5.

Oompah and Toot Seek Place Together on Radio Speakers

Listeners whose radio sets reproduce either the "oom-pah" of the bass horn or the "tweet" of the piccolo—but not both—soon may be satisfied as the result of new methods being employed by radio engineers to obtain all-around high fidelity. Use of two separate amplifiers plus engineering tricks with loudspeaker reproduction has been incorporated into receiver design to achieve this end.

So far the dual amplifier and advanced loudspeaker design have had but limited commercial application, but signs in the radio industry indicate that this system of gaining high fidelity may make its appearance in other radio receivers in the near future.

The decision to use two amplifiers in a single set arose from engineers' knowledge that high level antenna signals occur only in the low-frequency sound ranges at about 800 to 1000 cycles. It was a relatively simple matter, therefore, to construct a good low-frequency amplifier capable of handling large outputs of sound. There is negligible harmonic distortion and good efficiency when the tuning of the low-frequency band is restricted to about 50 to 1000 cycles.

Acoustic Labyrinths

The remainder of the range from 1000 cycles to 8000 cycles is then handled by another amplifier of considerably less power but specially designed to give maximum response in the high-frequency range. Each amplifier, of course, feeds to a separate speaker designed to cover the range of the amplifier. It seems safe, therefore to predict that with the lowered cost of radio-set parts the use of two loudspeakers to cover the audible spectrum of 50 to perhaps 8000 cycles is likely to become more general in the future.

Another of the bugbears to high fidelity in receivers has been the practical impossibility of incorporating sufficient baffle area in the loudspeaker to permit adequate low-frequency reproduction. Actually a baffle about eight feet square is required for suitable low-frequency response.

Radio engineers attacked this problem and the result was the acoustic labyrinth. Its purpose is to increase as much as practicable the distance through which a sound wave must travel from the throat of the loudspeaker without making the radio-set cabinet larger.

Practically, the acoustic labyrinth is a box partitioned off to make sound travel the longest way through it. The baffles are constructed of hair felt supported by wire mesh. The separation between them is about an inch and the free end of each baffle is about an inch from the side of the inclosing box.

The loudspeaker is mounted on the front of this box so that the baffle box provides a column of air for the low notes. Actually the sound waves from the rear of the speaker are largely absorbed before they reach the rear of the acoustic cabinet. An opening is inserted in the rear of the cabinet to relieve wave pressure and prevent any back beat. Stromberg-Carlson of Rochester has constructed a model employing an acoustic labyrinth.

Increasing Low-Frequency Response

Consideration of the action of the acoustic labyrinth suggests the possibility of various other means of increasing low-frequency response in radio sets. Inasmuch as a loudspeaker diaphragm radiates approximately as much energy at the back as at the front it seems that if the loudspeaker were completely enclosed in a cabinet of suitable size, which was soundproofed to prevent radiation by the sides of the cabinet, that a material improvement in low-frequency response could be effected.

Since it is well known also that most loudspeaker diaphragms are badly mismatched acoustically at low frequencies, it appears that something might be done with an acoustic filter placed at the back of a loudspeaker diaphragm to match it properly at low frequencies. It has been shown that it is practicable to build acoustic networks to fulfill almost any condition that may be met with in electrical circuits.

It is not improbable that impedance-matching circuits designed to be effective at low frequencies may come into use. At any rate, it is safe to say that considerable ingenuity is likely to be exercised by loudspeaker designers along this line at an early date.

Loudspeaker Directivity

Another important consideration which has only recently been given attention is the directivity of the loudspeaker. This is, of course, of little importance at low frequencies, but at high frequencies it may become very acute.

Several manufacturers have inserted deflector plates in front of the speaker to obtain more uniform sound distribution. There is every reason to believe that if reasonable care is taken in the design and location of such plates, much improvement can be obtained.

All too little attention has been paid in the past to this highly important detail. High-fidelity radio sets are apparently here to stay, and some of the results that already have been achieved with them are indeed worthy of note.

There is every reason to expect that next year's progress in radio-set building will lie largely in the line of improving the fidelity of reproduction.

[A Wednesday Feature]

Comeback Staged By 1934 Titlists For Poughkeepsie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., May 29—The Poughkeepsie champions of 1934 are coming back!

After laboring at the sweeps in the California junior varsity throughout the 1935 season, four of the eight Bear oarsmen who swung down the Hudson to an intercollegiate championship last June are back again at their slides in the first boat, and a fifth, Carroll Brigham, the only veteran who was in the first boat for the Washington Regatta, has retained his place at the No. 4 slide in the face of all competition.

Coach Carroll M. "Ky" Ebright is as pleased as Punch with the "rejuvination" of the junior varsity, and it appears that between now and June 2, when the Golden Bears leave for their boathouse on the Hudson, a daily dog-fight for the varsity positions is in prospect. Ebright isn't too certain as to how long the varsity will remain as it is at present, but he believes that at least three of the Poughkeepsie veterans will make good on their "comeback" bids.

The 1934 champions who have moved into the varsity in the last few days are Laurence Dodge, replacing Leroy Briggs at No. 7; Ray Andresen, in John Stage's place at No. 5; Evald Swanson, in place of Elmer Moore at No. 3, and Jack Yates, supplanting Jim McKinney at No. 2.

The other three men in the boat are veterans of the hair line finish race with the Washington Huskies six weeks ago: Gene Berkenkamp, stroke; Tevis Thompson, No. 6; and Harley Fremming, bow. Reg Watt, coxswain of the Poughkeepsie crew, who was at the tiller ropes in the Washington race, is still holding his place in the stern.

To date the Bears have had two time trials, one at two miles and one at two and one half miles, and Coach Ebright will probably call for a three-mile trial at the end of this week, either Friday or Saturday. As far as Ebright's plans go at present, the Bears will hold only one four-mile trial between now and the time they leave for the Hudson, and any further trials will be held over the historic Poughkeepsie course. The Blue and Gold oarsmen are scheduled to arrive at Poughkeepsie June 6, which means that they will have about 10 days of hard work on the river before the regatta, June 18.

One-Cent Income Tax Paid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—A 1-cent income tax payment was made here recently at the federal building, Paul E. Bryant, deputy collector, announced. A man, whose name was not given, made out a money order for 1 cent and had to pay 6 cents for it.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Department store in mid-west town of 10,000 population; annual volume $125,000; good opportunity. Box X-16, 333 North Michigan Ave., Suite 2000, Chicago.

Wanted, business executive, a man of sales ability and experience to finance self and take over my entire factory output. A product that has proved satisfactory in the field to such an extent that 80% of my sales orders are from satisfied customers. Man must have reference and know how to organize and build a sales distributing company. Product can be nationally distributed. Box M-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Hill section; half hour from New York; convenient schools, buses; 13 rooms, 3 baths, large garage, chauffeur's quarters. 2 acres, including corner wooded lot. OWNER, Englewood 3-0906.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHY

FILMS DEVELOPED—Quick service; two beautiful gloss enlargements, 8 guaranteed prints 25c in coin holder. ELECTRIC STUDIOS, 28, Eau Claire, Wis.

RAZOR BLADES

50 FOR $1.00 POSTPAID—Gem or Gillette type; satisfaction or money refunded. THE SHAVING SHOP, 47 Westwood Road, New Haven, Conn.

REAL ESTATE

COMPLETE INFORMATION on all properties for sale in BEVERLY HILLS and WESTERN LOS ANGELES Money to Loan.

The Alison Company, Inc.
368 N. Camden, Beverly Hills WO. 62779

FOUR acres full grown walnuts with roads on two sides and alley on another side; 337 ft. facing paved road; restrictions; 2 blocks from golf club, 25 minutes' drive to business center of Los Angeles; fine for country estate; will sell part; full price $5000. CLIFFORD HARTSON, Realtor, 2558 Palm Place, Huntington Park, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES wanted to sell Perfection Brushless Shaving Cream and Superior Razor Blades; liberal profits; territory protected; established 1925. RENSEB, 30 Church, New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN—Correspondence invited; possible opening your locality; commission protected assignment; contacts business offices, banks. TRANSO ENVELOPE CO., 3542 N. Kimball, Chicago. Mfr. wide range superior commercial envelopes.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Clovnit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices; unsurpassed values. Shaughnessy Knitting Co., Dept. A-81, Watertown, N. Y.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Foundation
A NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION
Owned and Operated by a Board of Trustees
SUCCESSOR TO
TENACRE INC.
Established 1922
TWO BRANCHES, ENTIRELY SEPARATED
One for the care of MENTAL CASES, the other for REST AND STUDY and the care of those meeting PHYSICAL PROBLEMS. Licensed by the State of New Jersey
DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET
TEL. 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FURNISHED Summer Cottage, accommodates 10 persons, Chebeague Island, Me., shore front 100x150, clamming, water sports, all modern improvements; bargain. JOHN W. HELM, Eustis, Fla.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

YOUNG WOMAN desires position, special teacher of music, public or private school, or supervisor of music, small system, any location; degree B.S. in Music, N. Y. University. Write Box W-13, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YACHT FOR CHARTER

ATTRACTIVE, seaworthy 40-ft. yacht; accommodates 6 guests; 2 cabins, 2 toilets; experienced skipper; excellent cook if desired; gorgeous scenery; very reasonable; references. T. M. Rowlands, 4306 43rd N. E., Seattle, Wash. Phone VE-3617.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANIMALS

PEKINESE PUPPIES—Male, house trained, 4 months, litter registered; may be seen Sat. afternoon, evening or Sun. MRS. CHAMBERLAIN, 31 Waldon Rd., Roslindale, Mass.

ANTIQUES

BOSTON—Must dispose of, at once, antique rugs, china, glass, bric-a-brac, rare teak furniture. For appointment, Tel. KEN. 0132.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Notice to Visitors
Cars to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022, CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BELGRADE LAKES, ME.—Will take 6 girls to board, 8 years up, Christian Scientists preferred; swimming, tennis, boating, hiking, handcraft; attractive, comfortable cabins. R-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BUNGALO VILLAGE
Newfound Lake, Bristol, N. H.—Delightful mountain and lake resort; pleasant rooms; housekeeping cabins; sports; send for folder.

CAPE COD, SO. CHATHAM, MASS.—Waterfront cottage under pines, warm bathing, screened piazza, 5 bedrooms; rent reasonable. Arl. 0229, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

EAST DERRY, N. H.—Furnished summer cottage; ten acres of land; nicely located; near Beaver Lake; electric lights, oil burner and oil stove; spring water; in fine condition; $10 per week by the season. The Service Bureau, 88 Falmouth St., Boston. Ken. 4033.

NEW lakefront bungalows for Monitor readers; modern equipment for easy housekeeping; on a cool mountain lake of exquisite beauty, amid fragrant pines and quiet, restful atmosphere of harmony; secluded, selective; private beach; personal courtesies, consistent economies; folders; 20% discount for May and June. A. V. DIMOCK, Crystal Springs, Gilmanton Hills, N. H.

N. H.—5 miles north of Monadnock, 8-room electric lighted cottage, on shore of beautiful lake; high altitude; $135 July and August. 72 Westland Ave., Boston, S-21, evenings.

SUMMER RENTAL
Two modern, completely equipped cottages, water frontage; Cape Cod's most desired and exclusive district; near Hyannis; price in keeping with the times to right party. Write or phone LORENA SEERS LACKER, 10 Pigeon Hill Rd., Weston, Mass. Tel. Waltham 3491.

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ALL TYPES FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES For Rent and Sale
BYRON JACKSON CAPitol 3632
27 Haymarket Square—Boston

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS — Sell — Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone LIBerty 9077 Pettingill & Pear
77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

BOARD and room in refined country home overlooking lake; bathing and canoeing privileges; ¾ hour to Boston; bus service hourly. P. O. Box 161, Tel. Wrentham 19 (Mass).

POCONO MTS.—May is lovely in our hills, 120 acres of sunny fields, cool woodlands and brook; quiet location, cheerful home; splendid food; rates $16 to $20 (folder); near Pocono Pines Camp for boys. MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

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EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities
Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 2-5724

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
80 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

Local Classified Advertising

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● MODERN
Everything about The Eliot is up-to-date . . . the attractive Colonial Lobby, beautifully designed interiors, comfortably equipped suites. An atmosphere that appeals to Monitor readers. Conveniently located. 1, 2 and 3-room apartments, housekeeping and non-housekeeping. Rates from $50. Every service available. Tel. Commonwealth 1484.
The ELIOT
370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON

● Free Electricity
for refrigeration and lighting. Alternating current. Limited number available on or about June 15th. Latest model General Electric refrigerators. Modern gas stoves with heat control.

2 ROOMS	$40.00
3 ROOMS	$45.00-$47.50
4 ROOMS	$53.50

Slightly more if furnished. Also apartments from 1 to 7 rooms having direct current.
Shawmut Realty Trust
24a Clearway Street Boston
KENmore 6482

MODERN APARTMENTS
BACK BAY 155 Mass. Ave. and 4 Haviland St., 5 and 6 room apartments, completely renovated, refrigeration. Apply to Janitor.
FENWAY 572-574 Huntington Ave., 1-3 rooms, kitchenette, dinette and bath, free refrigeration, elevator, janitor on premises; rentals at today's levels. Gar. 9415.
HARRIS POORVU
10 State Street, Boston LAF. 3414

40-46 Carlton St., Brookline
Longwood residential section; 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, built-in showers, maid's room and bath, wood-burning fireplace, sun parlors. Will redecorate to suit. References required. Rentals $1800-$1930. Resident supt. Ownership management.
LONgwood 6325
Parker & Phillips
318 Harvard Street, Brookline

OVERLOOKING JAMAICAWAY
1-3-4-room apartments, electric refrigeration, elevators, etc. Just a step from car line and bordering beautiful Jamaicaway and ponds. Apply to Supt., 10 Jamaicaway. Tel. Reg. 2669-R. NILES MANAGEMENT, INC. Downtown Office.
44 School Street, Boston
Laf. 5616

LIVE In one of Boston's Choicest Apartment Buildings
RIVERWAY MANOR
One and Two-Room Kitchenette Suites
Fur. or unfur. Modern in every way.
Free Frigidaire. 15 minutes Park St.
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BOSTON—3 rooms and bath; nicely furnished, $115; overlooks Fenway. Also 3 room furnished apartment in court, $100. Hotel Gralyn, 20 Charlesgate Ave., Boston. Tel. KENmore 3000. Robert K. Johnson, manager.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Attractive apt., 7 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 55 Mason Ter., overlooking Beacon St. Tel. Asp. 2276.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Modern 5-room apartment, second floor; heat, hot water, Frigidaire. Inquire 98 Farmington Ave., Hartford. Tel. 2-1070.

LYNN, MASS.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, on Nahant St. Apply to MRS. W. M. BREED, 61 Breed St.

PHILADELPHIA, Oak Lane, 6809 North 7th St.—Second floor, furnished, 3 rooms, bath, use of kitchen, dining room, laundry; private home; Christian Scientists preferred.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—33 Commonwealth Ave. at Berkeley St.; cool, quiet, furnished apartment. Living room, bedroom, bath and kitchen. Grand piano, radio. Rent reasonable. Ken. 8242.

BOSTON—Living room, kitchen, bath, light, airy, 6th floor, elevator; summer or longer. Box M-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—To responsible party, attractively furnished 7-room apt., outside porch, near Beacon St.; rent $90. Lon. 2225.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—10 Prescott St.—Six-room apt. overlooking Harvard, fully furn.; rooms may be rented singly. Tro. 9037 or 8240.

FELTON HALL, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Small furnished apartments, where one may live, for a long or short period economically, comfortably and with dignity. ELIot 8974.

ROSLINDALE, MASS.—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath, heat, light and gas supplied; adults; references; $35. Parkway 3317-W.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 2124 Ocean Parkway—One of Brooklyn's finest residential sections; elegant four-room apartment, all conveniences, southern exposure; Frigidaire; reasonable. Tel. Dewey 9-7419.

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ALLSTON, MASS.—Exceptionally attractive 5-room apt., every convenience; large supporch; woman or couple who appreciate refined home; reasonable. STA. 4866.

N. Y. C., 52nd St. and East River—Business woman would share furnished 4-room corner apartment; 12th floor; two baths; three exposures, cool; spacious; radio, grand piano; single $50, double $75 monthly until October 1st; semi-weekly maid service and linens. Evenings Plaza 3-2815. References.

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PEKINGESE puppies, charming, beautiful, pedigreed males, red sable, $25 up. E. Rider, 2 Gwynndale Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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DRESSMAKING Individual Styling Expert Work
Alterations, Remodeling, reasonable. J. M. Merlino, 41 Huntington Ave., Boston. KEN. 0186

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FINEST quality used furniture, rugs, furnishings obtainable. Also decorators' showroom samples. New Simmons mattresses, studio beds, twin beds (display samples) at great reductions. LLOYDS Sales Rooms, 239 East 60th, N. Y. C.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

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SPOT CASH FOR OLD FURS
CANTOR—FURRIERS
165 TREMONT ST., BOSTON—3RD FLOOR

FUR STORAGE
COLD FUR STORAGE
2%—$3 Minimum—Free Glazing—Cloth Coats, $1 min. CANTOR FURRIERS, 165 Tremont Street, Liberty 2724.

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GENERAL houseworker wanted, experienced cook; country summer; references; family two adults, two children, nurse. Write Box R-13, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

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Pleasant Outlook Home
For rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BELMONT, MASS. — Attractive, well-built house, 12 rooms, modern improvements, large porches, 2 lots, variety fruit trees and grapevines; secluded neighborhood; ideal for growing family; price reasonable. Box 71, 1291 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

HOUSES FURNISHED

NEWTONVILLE, Mass.—Furnished home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; attractive grounds; summer months only. Near transportation and the Christian Science church. Box S-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

BEAUTIFUL and civilized Eighteenth Century house overlooking Hingham harbor to rent for summer, with option of fall; fully furnished; $100 monthly. Tel. Hingham 0328 or write R-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POINT ALLERTON—For sale or rent—summer residence, furnished; excellent view; eight rooms, bath, electric range; two-car garage. References required.
MRS. F. L. EMERY
Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0420

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NEW YORK CITY—Hoyts Village Laundry we cater to family trade at reasonable prices. 60 Greenwich Avenue. Tompkins Square 6-4134.

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ROSLYN MILLINERY
Brooklyn, N. Y., 620 Nostrand Ave., between Pacific and Dean Streets, near First Church. Clearance Sale, $1.39 up.

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Est.—E. F. Caldwell, Inc.—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash. N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678—0034-W
11 DANA ST., SOMERVILLE, MASS.

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FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE; storage household goods; private rooms; household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

FIREPROOF, bonded storage; 6 months to pay. BETTER HOMES STORAGE. PROspect 1636, Somerville, Mass.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE B. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
R. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed.
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Mahogany Flat Top Desks, Double and Single, Roll Top Desks in Oak and Mahogany, Board Tables, 6' to 12', Doten & Dunton, Sales Desks in Walnut and Mahogany, Steel Desks and Files.
154 Congress Street, Boston
LIBerty 1552

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TURN YOUR OLD GOLD, SILVER AND DIAMONDS INTO CASH
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CONSOLINE HOUSE, BREWSTER, MASS. Quiet country place, centrally located, excellent food; 10 minutes' walk to fine bathing beach; under same management 40 years.

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A 200-acre private estate, 50 miles from New York, on the water. Swimming, tennis, golf, quiet gardens. Write or phone for information and reservations; references required. Peter R. Anstruther, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y. Phone Smithtown 1364.

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A delightful old mansion open to guests, transient or perm.; sunny rooms, pleasant porches, attractive gardens. Special Sunday dinners; rates reasonable.
Under New Management.
3 Revere St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. JAM. 2454

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INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., Hancock 2718.

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Call my Printer Reasonable Prices
Call our Printer Church, book, job work
Creative ideas, cards, folders. ALgonquin 4-6147
Call Printing Co., 13 E. 16th St., New York.

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Alvord Bros., Realtors
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CHARMING home, seven acres land, garage; near golf club. For quick sale, write Mrs. Elizabeth Allyn, Westfield, Mass.

FOR SALE, Leominster, Mass.—Ten-room suburban home, beautiful view, city conveniences; 1½ acres; fruits; charming perennial garden; mirror pool; summer study or guest house; tennis court; $3000 to finance. E. A. Kirkpatrick, 856 Main St., Leominster, Mass.

FOR SALE—A comfortable, conv. 8-room bungalow-type house, near Marlboro, within commuting distance of Boston; beautiful garden. R-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES! Small, large colonial, modern.—shore or woods.
—Tea Rooms and Camp Sites—
Home Finding Co. Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 727-4

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

DO you want to exchange a small home in a suburb of Boston for beautiful 6-room bungalow in Los Angeles, Calif.? If so give us all details. Call or write W. LEE BEARDSELL, with Henry W. Savage, Inc., 273 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Asp. 1504.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IN BOSTON and Washington, D. C., a solicitor to sell consumers a fine California food product; commission basis; if you have acquaintance among particular and discriminating persons we have something to interest you. Address Advertiser, 1231 E. Walnut St., Pasadena, Calif.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 441 Marlborough St.—Attractive outside rooms, modern home; reasonable; near The Mother Church; breakfast if desired. Ken. 0203.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 12 Hemenway St.—Attractive, comfortable, single and double rooms, kitchen privileges; prices reasonable; 2 minutes to The Mother Church; tourists.

BOSTON—Superior rooms near The Mother Church, transient or permanent. Mrs. Weeks, Suite 6, 178 Huntington Ave. CIRcle 7572.

BOSTON—Single or double rooms, permanent or transient; free parking. Suite 1, 106 Gainsboro Street. Circle 9188.

BOSTON—Single room for business man in attractively furnished apartment. Reasonable. Adjacent to The Mother Church. Kenmore 9021

BOSTON—405 Beacon St., near Esplanade. Quiet rooms, refined American home; double rm., priv. bath; single; garage; excel. meals near.

BOSTON—Mrs. Tiffin can direct you to a room to meet your need; consult her, without charge. 20 Clearway St., Suite 5, KEN. 0723.

BOSTON, 32-36 Fairfield St.—Nicely furnished clean rooms; 15 mins. walk to The Mother Church; tourists accommodated. Tel. Cir. 6377.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 85 Westland Ave., Suite 1—Desirable rooms near The Mother Church for permanent or transient guests. Com. 0872.

BOSTON, 137 Bay State Road—On water side, rooms with private lavatories; permanent or transient guests. Cir. 7786.

BOSTON, MASS., Allston District, 43 Pratt Street—Rooms to let. Stadium 2785 or Stadium 4338.

BOSTON, Beacon Street 183—New guest house, rooms with household privileges. Tel. Circle 6614.

BRONX, N. Y. C.—Pleasant, homelike room in private detached house, conveniently located near subways, churches, N. Y. University, Fordham. 4-2409.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms in house with piazzas, for transients or perm guests; also room and kitchenette. LONgwood 8775.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractive front room with fireplace, excellent location, light housekeeping privileges; reasonable. Kirkland 2646.

CHESTNUT HILL, MASS., 83 Dunster Rd.—Attractive cool rooms, near The Christian Science Benevolent Association; reasonable. Longwood 2417.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4B)—Very attractive rooms, kitchenettes, elev., showers, running water; transients; $5-$6. Endicott 2-3718.

NEW YORK CITY, 104 East 31st (Apt. 4)—Attractive, sunny single, comforts, quiet; refined home; reasonable. Mornings Cal. 5-0924.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway), (3-F)—Large, sightly, outside; cross ventilation; comfortable, small, adjoining bath, $5; refs. En. 2-9461.

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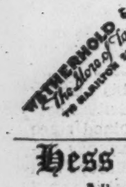
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The South Through A Windshield

39.

"Land of Tomorrow"

ALTHOUGH Kentucky is familiarly known as the Blue Grass State, we like to think of it in the terms of its derivation: from the Iroquois Ken-tah-teh, "land of tomorrow."

It is, of course, not without its history, beginning with John Finley, Indian trader, who paddled down the Ohio in 1752 and landed at the present site of Louisville. His description of the rich land attracted Daniel Boone, in 1767; but it was not until 1774 that the first settlement was attempted — by James Harrod, at what is now Harrodsburg. The State once was a part of Virginia, and no less a worthy than George Washington surveyed portions of it.

Kentucky it was that gave Abraham Lincoln to the world; and the traveler may well afford the 90-minute drive down from Louisville to Hodgenville to tramp the honored ground. On the way down (US 168) you pass through Bardstown; and we hope you will not forget that the home of the Rowan family still stands here, where Foster wrote "My Old Kentucky Home."

Kentucky shows itself perhaps at its best as the "land of tomorrow" at Berea, where a great educational effort is being undertaken for the mountain folk, which is being watched by the world. Here an outstanding school maintains a weaving industry, broom factory, dairy farm, garden, forest, cannery, candy factory, etc., so that no earnest student need be debarred because of lack of money.

Although Kentucky is not particularly well supplied with railroads, 813 miles of navigable rivers flow past the State; and the water-borne exports bring back much wealth. The State has outstanding forest resources, and nine trees out of 10 are hardwood. Second only to the number of lumber mills, are the grain mills; but the visitor will be impressed by the extensive coal-mining operations, and by the prominence achieved by clay products and oil. Incidentally, the State has only recently yielded the doubtful honor of first place in tobacco-growing to North Carolina; and the State's record in distilling goes back to 1794, when a number of distillers removed from Pennsylvania as a result of the "whiskey rebellion."

In the blue grass section, the finest "hoss flesh" in the world is raised; and its thoroughbreds have made Derby Day in Louisville one of the outstanding events in the world of sports.

Great caves underlie about 9000 square miles in the central section of the State; and Mammoth Cave, with its 150 miles of connecting passages, is still one of the nation's big attractions. We were told, by the way, that wedding ceremonies are no longer permitted down there; it seems that marriage was being run in the ground!

Some day perhaps we might be interested in settling in the southwesternmost tip of Kentucky. Here the Mississippi cuts south across the Kentucky line, then turns north (leaving a finger of Missouri), and then flows south again—cutting a bit off Kentucky which cannot be reached except through Missouri or Tennessee. Imagine living where the tax collector would have to swim the Mississippi and then go through Missouri, and then swim the Mississippi again to get at you—either that, or he would have to go down into Tennessee and then travel back up into this isolated bit of Kentucky!

—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued.)

For the Scrapbook

Deliberate with caution, but act with decision; and yield with graciousness, or oppose with firmness.—*Leighton.*

Unselfish and noble actions are the most radiant pages in the biography of souls.—*Thomas.*

It is vain to expect any advantage from our profession of the truth if we be not sincerely just and honest in our actions.—*Sharpe.*

Daily Features

Mr. Scroggins

The New Mallard Family

(Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore)

MR. SCROGGINS raised his hat with a gallant bow for Mrs. Scroggins, who watched him from the piazza as he stepped off for his morning walk. He had gone only a few steps when he heard the small voice of Levi, the orphan turtle.

"Dear, dear, what brings you into the air?" said Mr. Scroggins, bending toward his tiny friend. Levi raised his head and waved it toward the Public Garden.

"The small Mallards have come!" said Levi.

Scroggins's eyes popped with excitement. "Indeed!" he said. "I must tell Mrs. Scroggins. Wait here!"

"No, I'll start back," said Levi. And the orphan turtle headed toward the Public Garden as Scroggins hurried to tell Mrs. Scroggins the news. She rushed for her bonnet and cape. "I must take some food. They'll be hungry," she said. Her husband twirled his cane. "Quite so," he said.

In a few minutes they were stepping briskly across the Common, talking excitedly about the small Mallards. Mrs. Mallard, a duck who has lived in Boston only a very short time, was waiting for them at the foot of the tree in which the Mallards have made their home. Mrs. Scroggins rushed to her and told her how delighted she was to hear of the little ones. Mr. Scroggins stood by with his hat in his hand and smiled. Levi came up. John Boom, the frog, appeared. The Scrogginses made Mrs. Mallard feel quite happy when they introduced her to Boom as "the most important lady at this moment either on the Common or in the Garden." Boom said he would always be prouder of the Lagoon from this moment because it was the birthplace of small Mallards. Neck and Crop, swans, sailed to the shore and dipped their graceful necks to Mrs. Mallard.

"A great honor," said Neck—

"To have you," said Crop—

"And your new family," said Neck—

"Living here with us," said Crop.

Mrs. Mallard bowed and quacked

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"The Mallards Have Come!"

and was altogether the proud mother.

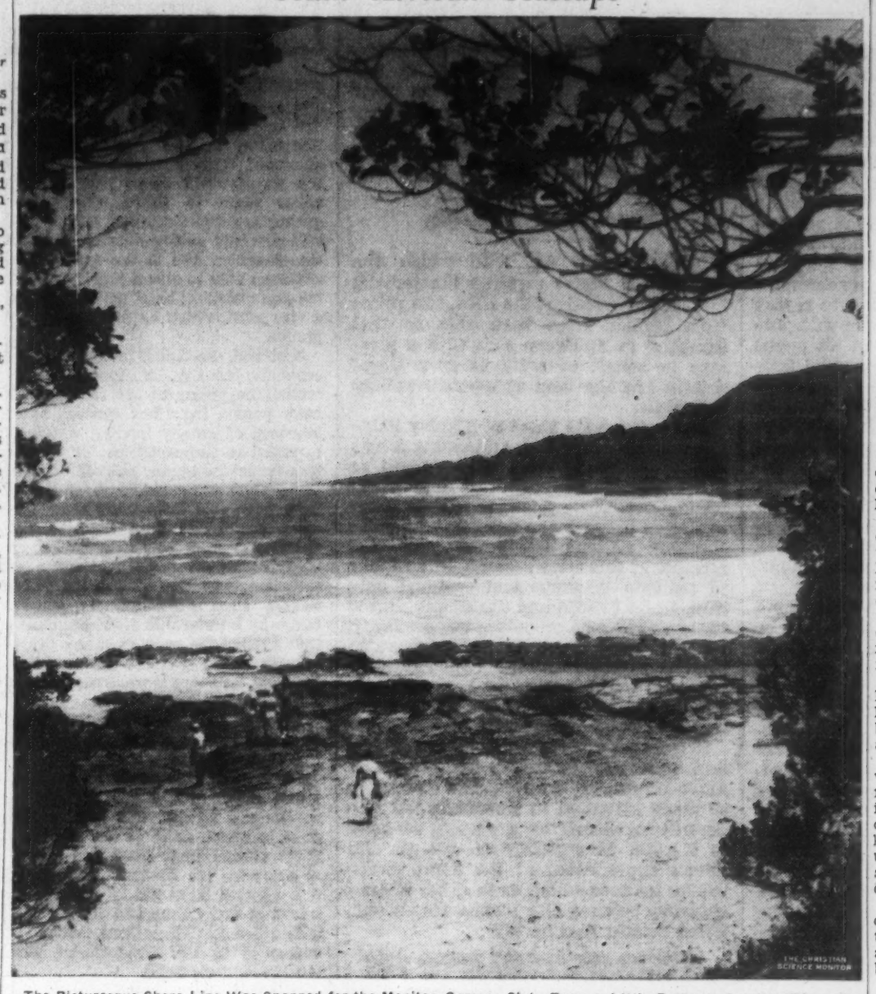
"But you haven't seen them," she said at length, to the Scrogginses.

Levi's small voice piped up. "Of course, they haven't," he said. "I just told them."

Mrs. Mallard patted Levi on the back. "That was most thoughtful of you." She bowed to the company. "I wonder who should go first to see them." There was a general cry of "Scroggins," which Mr. Scroggins acknowledged with a bow and Mrs. S. with a curtsey. So Mrs. Mallard led the way to the nest. Mr. Scroggins looked at the small Mallards with astonishment. Their mouths were open wide, and they were so tiny and so neatly packed into the nest that it was indeed a sight. Mrs. Scroggins drew food from her bag and dropped it into the mouths which closed but soon opened for more.

"They're open most of the time," said Mrs. Mallard apologetically. "It's wonderful of you, Mrs. Scroggins, to help us out this way by bringing them something."

South African Seascape



The Picturesque Shore Line Was Snapped for the Monitor Camera Club, From a Little Pathway Leading Through to the Beach at Kei Mouth, Cape Province, by Miss M. Mosenthal of Johannesburg.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Office Service

OFTEN office men would like a cool drink or an ice-cream sandwich in the middle of a hot afternoon, but they do not care to go down to the street to get one. A young lad, sensing this, calls at every office in our building and will get anyone whatever is desired. He has an arrangement with a local ice cream parlor to get a small commission on each sale and he nets a tidy sum in a week's time. C. A. R.

What They Say

Radio and Opera

"Radio does more for grand opera in a single season than we did in twenty years of personal appearances on the road."—*Geraldine Farrar.*

Expensive Entertainment

"I get angry at someone, it doesn't hurt him any; it only amuses him and hurts myself. We cannot afford to entertain our enemies at our own expense."—*Vinton A. Holbrook.*

War Scares

"War scares have become a stock in trade of partisan fighting!"—*Ramsay MacDonald.*

Quotation for Today

ACT SO you could wish that your act should be universal.—KANT.

Daily Anecdote

Mistaken Identity

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ON ONE occasion when Daniel Webster was making the trip to Washington, he was obliged to take a stage at night from Baltimore. There was no other passenger, and the Senator's apprehensions were not calmed by the appearance of the driver, a decidedly rough appearing person. Here is the way Webster later told the story:

"I endeavored to tranquillize myself, and had partly succeeded, when we reached the dark woods between Bladensburg and Washington—a proper scene for murder or outrage—and here, I confess, my courage again deserted me. Just then the driver turned to me and, with a gruff voice, demanded my name. I gave it to him. 'Where are you going?' said he. I replied, 'To Washington. I am a Senator.' Upon this the driver seized me fervently by the hand and exclaimed, 'How glad I am! I took you for a highwayman.'"

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Crispus

WHEN the apostle Paul was living at Corinth, he taught in the synagogue every Sabbath day, and had no little success, not only among the Jews themselves but also among Gentile proselytes (Acts 18:4); but as time went by his growing insistence upon the fact that the Wayshower was indeed the Messiah, caused both opposition and blasphemy among the majority of his Jewish hearers. However, one of the leading members of the community, a certain "Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue," became an ardent adherent of the new faith, and indeed, his whole household turned to Christianity (Acts 18:8).

Paul seems to have taken a special interest in Crispus, for he was one of the very few in Corinth whom the apostle personally baptized (I Cor. 1:14f.).

According to Clement of Rome, Crispus became bishop of the church at Aeginae (Apostolical Constitutions: Book VII, Sec. 46).

Brevities

Boston Globe: Housing programs, of which so much has been said, will never be completely successful until everybody has a house in which anybody else would be glad to live.

Southern Lumberman: If Huey Long gets away with his "Every Man a King" idea, he ought to go a step further and make every baseball club a pennant winner.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin, Ire.

TWO young couples had lately moved into the house, occupying separate flats. Great had had been the excitement and delight of furnishing and preparing the new homes; and wedding gifts had been numerous and useful. Hosts of friends had been interested and helpful.

In the small hours of a spring morning, a great commotion aroused everybody in the house. At the rear of the garden a colony of magpies had their nests. This colony was in an uproar. Such screechings and chatterings! Such flurry-scurry of wings and shaking and swishing of leaves and branches! It seemed as if surely feathers were flying, and claws and beaks were busy. This went on for hours, and nobody could sleep. "They are having a big fight," all severally agreed, sorrowfully.

Soon after, the incident was related to a naturalist, versed in birdlore. It seemed sad to report that birds in their little nests "do not agree."

Their wise friend smiled. "You were quite mistaken. It was not a fight. The magpies were all helping to build up a nest for a young couple about to set up housekeeping. This is their custom. Those unmusical noises you heard were sounds of joyous activity and intense excitement."

Let us hope, remembering their own recent, happy experiences, that the young people felt properly apologetic toward their bird neighbors for so sorely misjudging them!

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Neither (B. E.)—*Nee'-* is preferred throughout America; *ni'-* is common in England. (This applies also to "either").

Again (B. E.)—In America *-gen'* (short *e*); in England, *-gane'*.

Aye (B. E.)—As an adverb of time meaning "always, forever" ("His mercies aye endure"), the word is sounded like long *a*. As an adverbial participle meaning "yes, yea" ("Aye, darkling sense, arise . . ."), it is pronounced like long *i*.

Ayont (B. E.)—An old form meaning "beyond," and sounded *a-yont'* (*a* as in *sofa*, *o* short).

Progress (B. E.)—As a noun, this word is sounded in America with short vowels, *prog'-res*. In Britain it is commonly *pro'-gres* (*o* long, *e* short). As a verb, the word is generally sounded *pro-gres'* (*o* as in *obey*, *e* short).

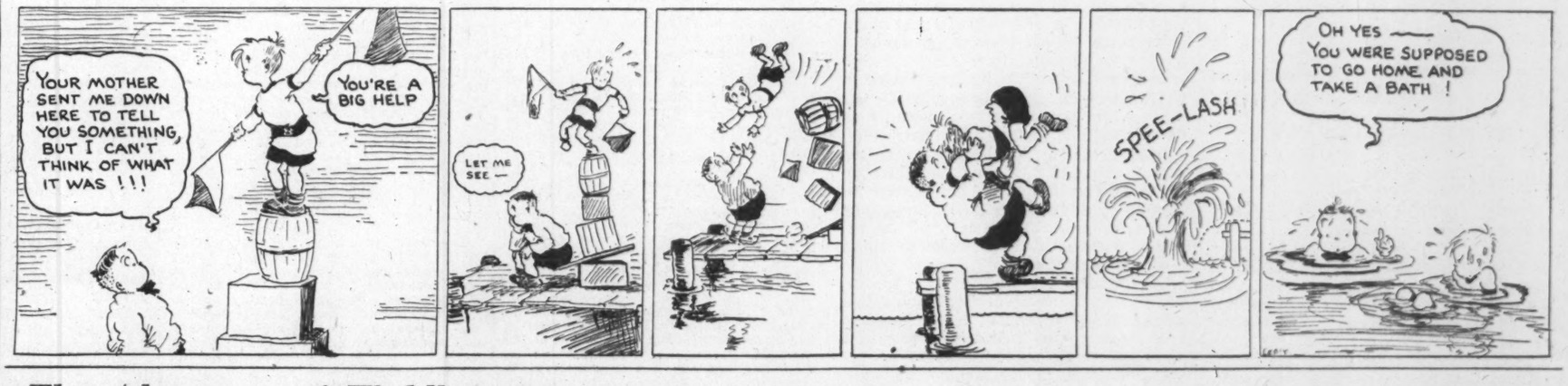
"Members only of —— are admitted" ("Usher")—Strictly interpreted this would exclude members who are members of any other organization. "Only members of —— are admitted" would let in members who are members of other organizations.

"Only" is a tricky word; but, regardless of how it is used, it seldom fails to convey the intended meaning. "I only saw ten friends," for example, would imply that the speaker did not shake hands with them or converse with them, etc. But the intended meaning ("I saw only ten friends") is generally understood. "Only," in ordinary usage, is placed immediately before the word it qualifies.

Root (Mrs. V. M. B., who asks whether it rhymes with "boot" or "foot") — Rhyme it with "boot." Here, by the way, is another word that needs attention: "roof." The *oo* is sounded as in boot, room, food, etc.

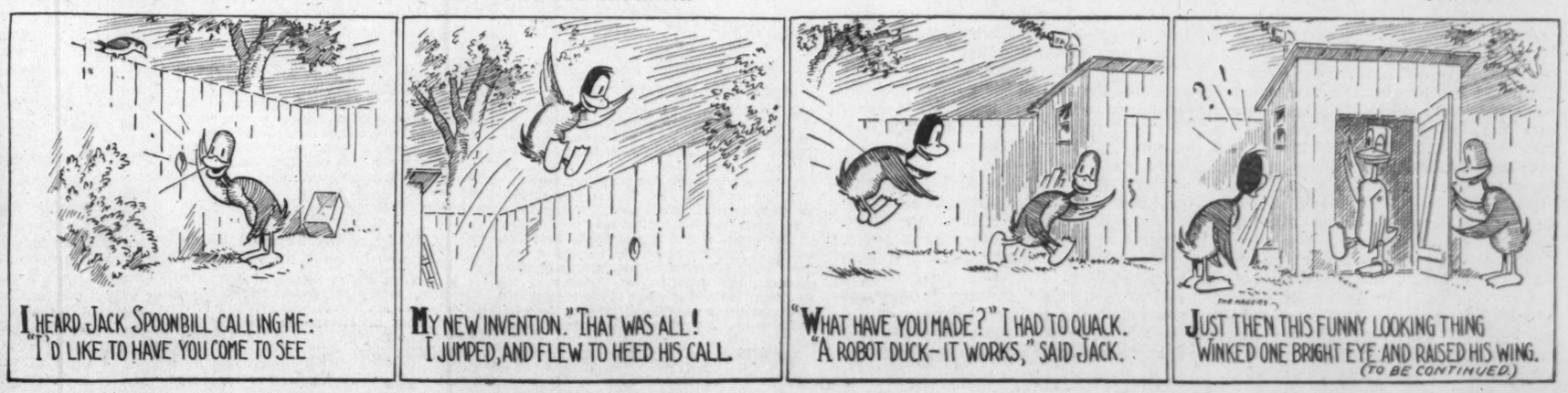
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Sooner Said Than Done*

By LE PELLEY


YOUR MOTHER SENT ME DOWN HERE TO TELL YOU SOMETHING, BUT I CAN'T THINK OF WHAT IT WAS !!!
YOU'RE A BIG HELP
LET ME SEE —
SPEE-LASH
OH YES —— YOU WERE SUPPOSED TO GO HOME AND TAKE A BATH !

The Adventures of Waddles—*The New Invention*

By THE HAGERS


I HEARD JACK SPOONBILL CALLING ME: "I'D LIKE TO HAVE YOU COME TO SEE
MY NEW INVENTION." THAT WAS ALL! I JUMPED, AND FLEW TO HEED HIS CALL.
"WHAT HAVE YOU MADE?" I HAD TO QUACK. "A ROBOT DUCK- IT WORKS," SAID JACK.
JUST THEN THIS FUNNY LOOKING THING WINKED ONE BRIGHT EYE AND RAISED HIS WING.
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Next Steps

THE NRA decision grows. Its importance increases as Americans catch their breath and take stock. Indeed, there is some danger that a salutary check will be taken as a paralyzing shock. The same running to extremes which in unthinking enthusiasm carried NRA beyond reasonable limits would now abandon in despair the attainable and necessary purposes which haste and force failed to achieve.

The United States ought not to repeat with NRA the mistake it made with another experiment, prohibition. It ought not, because disillusioned by partial failure and discouraged by the difficulty of the task, to conclude that no restraints on greed are worth while. In this case it appears that vested interests have grown up which will prevent the complete abandonment of reform efforts. The appeal from the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce for the maintenance of wage and hour standards is clear indication that the blocking of one path will not mean the forsaking of the goal.

It is entirely possible that the Supreme Court decision will prove to be one of those events which change the whole course of a nation's thinking. Eighteen months ago it would have caused an explosion. Today it comes as a climax to growing impatience with restrictions. As recovery has progressed, the desire for Government help has notably lessened. And as Americans have learned more about the annoyances, injustices and almost interminable difficulties of federal interference in business, doubts as to the practicability of planning, of making all the intricate adjustments required in the economic system have increased. For the high court to say that these efforts are also unconstitutional is now a welcome support of this public opinion.

Yet the problem of modifying the rule of tooth and claw in business remains. The Supreme Court has said that this cannot be done as NRA sought to do it. In two main respects it bars the road. It says that government cannot govern business by laws made by the President or by administrative boards. And it declares that the interstate commerce clause in the Constitution cannot be stretched into a mandate for federal control of hours, wages and prices in all business.

A year and a half ago this newspaper called attention to the partial failure of NRA. It has also, at various times, pointed to the dangers of extending administrative lawmaking. But it has felt that democracy was a plant of too strong growth in America to be overthrown by some hasty measures taken to meet an emergency. It believes now that ultimately the nation will do in proper form many of the things attempted under NRA.

Sooner or later the federal power will be exercised to control some kinds of business which in the modern industrial system have become too big and powerful for local political entities to regulate. Probably a constitutional amendment, designed to do straightforwardly what has been attempted by stretching the interstate commerce clause, will be required.

Meanwhile Americans can look with some assurance to immediate steps. The voluntary effort to maintain labor standards will be supported by some legislation. State efforts have not been exhausted. The Supreme Court left the way open for regulation under a more specific definition of unfair trade practices by Congress. As it did by implication for the exercise of federal control were the commodities involved to be handled for "further transaction in interstate commerce or . . . destined to transportation in other states." Many of the places where NRA has been most useful come under this rule. It would protect high standard areas from low standard areas, and would apply to many of the larger organizations, where indeed it should first be tested.

The decision is salutary in turning American thinking toward narrower and straighter paths. It leaves open several avenues to sound progress.

Revival of English Music

CENTURIES ago England was described as "a nest of singing birds." Now, after a long silence, it is becoming a land of music. At Oxford there has been a festival in honor of Bach and Handel. At Lewes there is an annual festival of Mozart's operas. At Haslemere the Dolmetsch family periodically give recitals on old English instruments; and the list could be indefinitely extended.

This enthusiasm for music is a development that has taken place practically entirely during the years of which the 1935 Jubilee is a celebration. As such it is a remarkable example of harmonious co-operation between past and present.

During a quarter of a century the Dolmetsches have rediscovered the enchantment that had long lain unused in many an obsolete instrument; Sir Richard Terry came back loaded with treasure from his explorations of Tudor sacred music; and the glories of the Elizabethan madrigal have been revived. Groups of English madrigal singers have toured America and central Europe, winning unbounded praise. In short, Britain has now realized that she has a proud musical tradition and is proceeding to live up to it.

A new-found enthusiasm for Gothic covered England in the last century with sham-Gothic buildings. The new-found enthusiasm for old English music has not similarly led to the output of twentieth-century sham-Tudor melodies. It has influenced modern composers to finer issues than these, creatively molding their harmonies and rhythms, as the cadences of the English Bible have governed the style of many an English writer.

Pleas for Friendship

DESPITE the din with which the United States received the judicial thunder against the NRA, two voices from London have been able to "get through" to American ears with a message in behalf of unity between Great Britain and the land of the now extinct blue eagle.

The voices were those of Stanley Baldwin and Anthony Eden, addressing Albert Hall audiences in what is recognized as the prologue to reorganization of the British Cabinet. Their pleas for increased cooperation between the two great English-speaking nations are particularly significant at this time because, in addition to common language and common culture, Great Britain and the United States today as never before share responsibility for the continuance of the democratic ideal in government. And their efforts to preserve world peace, if synchronized, would almost certainly forge an impenetrable bulwark against war.

It is perhaps due to a recognition of this fact that Mr. Baldwin's references to Anglo-American co-operation received as much attention in Britain as his important arguments for a western air pact in Europe. It certainly is due to Mr. Eden's appreciation of the great possibilities for good which lie in closer understanding between the United States and Great Britain that he said:

> Friendship with the United States is of the first importance. It exists today, and it will grow; and everything that we can do to promote that friendship will be eagerly done.

Warm as both these advocates of co-operation over the Atlantic may be, neither is unaware of the practical considerations involved. Their attitude will be applauded by those in America who believe the United States' best chance to keep out of European conflict is to help prevent such conflict. But isolationists also can welcome them as they consider Mr. Baldwin's acknowledgment that the United States' participation in a collective security agreement is beyond present limits of practical politics.

Evidently cultivation of American friendship by British leaders has been and will be directed toward tying more bonds of sound understanding between the peoples rather than toward merely weaving diplomatic entanglements. In any such program of co-operation as this, all the United States can join wholeheartedly.

Every day it becomes plainer that nations have nothing to gain by withdrawing from attempts to understand their neighbors. If the United States and Great Britain could offer the rest of the world an example of the benefits to be obtained by a reversal of the trend toward restrictive self-sufficiency, they would have done themselves and everybody else the best turn of the century.

Independent Commissions

CONGRESS clearly intended when it established the Federal Trade Commission that that board should be an impartial body of experts, independent of executive authority, and free to exercise its judgment. So states Justice George Sutherland in his opinion for the United States Supreme Court deciding that President Roosevelt acted illegally in removing William E. Humphrey from the commission.

There are other commissions also which by congressional intent and public desire ought distinctly to be beyond the range of partisan control through presidential removals and appointments at will. For this reason, as well as its significance to the Trade Commission in particular, the decision in the Humphrey case stands as an extremely important precedent.

Counsel for the Administration in this case admitted that a ruling upholding the President's action would apply also to members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Court of Claims, whose work certainly demands for them a judicial detachment.

Independent commissions have become an arm of the Government much relied upon in recent years, and in each instance it is important to their impartiality that they should be as independent as the name implies. These include the Civil Service Commission, Tariff Commission, Power Commission, Communications Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission—the last two formed during the present Administration.

It may not be certain as a matter of law that the rule in the present decision applies to each one of these, but it ought to apply, and this freedom to exercise a nonpolitical judgment in accordance with what they conceive to be the needs of the country should be made doubly secure to members of two other bodies in a slightly different field—the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

If the work of such commissions is to be nonpartisan, they must stand outside the range even of a popular mandate for change in the political sections of the Government. And this must be recognized by new administrations, of whatever party.

Scotland's Future

Book News of the Day

SCOTSMEN will get a surprise when they discover that THE SCOTS TRAGEDY, by Colin Walkinshaw (London: Routledge. 7s. 6d.) seriously poses the question: "Can Scotland Survive?" But the surprise will do no harm if it provokes them to think. Obviously the author has thought much. He has studied and observed and has been jerked out of complacency. And in the end, if he has not been able to give a precise answer to his own question, he at least has attained a viewpoint, which he presents with emphasis.

Scotland, he finds, is fast losing her economic identity. In support of this assertion he points to the railways which have passed from her control, and the business of money lending which is so essential to industrialism. The coal and iron trades no longer hold the dominant place they once did. And if Scotsmen have been emigrating, Scotland, on the other hand, has been experiencing an "invasion" from two neighboring countries. Indeed the author makes the rather surprising assertion that as the Victorian middle class dwindled, its place was taken by immigrants from England, and that there were soon as many people of English birth in Glasgow, a city of 1,000,000, as there were Scots in London, a city of 7,000,000.

As for Scotland's political identity, that, the author points out, disappeared two centuries ago.

So a vital change is in process. In which direction it is tending apparently no one can foresee. The economic world state to which some of the more radical Scots pinned their faith has fallen out of grace for the moment. Nationalism is the general cry. Trade barriers have arisen on every hand and Scotland, along with other smaller nations, has been left, according to Mr. Walkinshaw, without much economic hope.

It is a strange commentary on the industrial age that the very country which gave birth to the system of political economy from which sprang mass production and efficiency should be among the chief sufferers from the reaction that has set in. Adam Smith's philosophy has had a devastating effect, declares Mr. Walkinshaw. It swept across a world eager for profit. It naturally embraced Scotland, no less than other industrial states, and the scars which it left in its trail are evident in the slums and depressed areas which disfigure the land north of the Tweed.

With much of the author's viewpoint there will be a certain amount of accord. The dire effects of the industrial age are not to be denied. But the virtues remain, and failure to give them due emphasis upon the canvas does not strengthen his picture. Nor does his rather inadequate reference to the widespread recession which left no country untouched. But apart from such points, "The Scots Tragedy" presents a stimulating viewpoint, which is supplemented by an analytical survey of the history of the country, a chronological appendix and five genealogical tables which are excellent for reference.

W. W. C.

As the Blue Eagle Sails Away

Kilts Crosses an Ocean

KILTS stood in the center of the path and barked at the brown horse drawing an open wagon that stopped before the chalet. Trunks, cases, sacks were piled into the cart; strong arms suddenly lifted Kilts onto the seat by the driver, while a medley of sounds rang through the air—*"Auf wiedersehen"* and *"Au revoir"* to the guide smiling out of his weather-bronzed face and to his wife unashamedly dabbing her eyes with a large blue 'kerchief.

The master and mistress swung themselves into the wagon and waved, the brown horse plodded over the stones, and the wagon creaked up the road while the small Aberdeen barked excitedly—for no good reason save that his family were traveling and he was with them.

In the village, Kilts submitted to much and various petting, mouthing, with adroit avoidance of the master's eye, every sweetmeat proffered him. Then the gray electric train came rolling over the track, Kilts' lead was clipped to his collar and he was urged hastily up the steps and into a carriage. The long journey had begun. Kilts, tactful and circumspect, remained under the seat, only occasionally nudging one of the pairs of legs with his damp nose as a reminder he was there.

* * *

Changes were made, borders were crossed, luggage was opened and closed, while the customs viewed Kilts with grave official concern. All through the day they traveled, all through the night, until with the dawn the train puffed into Paris and Kilts had a delicious stretch following the master and mistress down a boulevard in the early light. Breakfast, an unknown meal, came his way that morning, and Kilts swaggered back to another train with the memory of brioche and cream lingering over his whiskers.

Kilts supposed that the journey would end sometime just as he supposed that sometime the master and mistress would have said all they had to say to each other. However, in the darkness of his meditations with the wheels of the train beneath him grinding over the tracks, he hoped that wherever the journey might lead it would be to a land where a dog could live in freedom and understand the tongue.

Then the train came to a stop. Pulling at his lead, Kilts raced down the steps and over the platform, "Not so fast, man, not so fast," the mistress cried. Again there were passports to be examined, luggage to be gathered. But the air was fresh and salty. Kilts sniffed it excitedly. Distantly water gleamed.

* * *

"Somewhere, over there, is your new home, Kilts," the mistress gestured out toward the shining blue, "America," she said, holding the word lovingly.

As a matter of formality Kilts was turned over to the ship's butcher, waiting by the gangplank. Later he would be transferred by a steward to the comforts of the master's cabin. Hesitating a moment for confirmation, Kilts received it with a word from the master and a promise from the butcher. Smartly he trotted off with the white-clad figure.

* * *

Days followed—calm days of pale sunshine during which Kilts paced the deck demurely at heel, slept in the fold of a steamer rug between two chairs, or played spiritedly with a tennis ring or shuffleboard disk. His meals, rich and flavorful, were brought to the cabin by a friendly steward. Other days followed when winds howled over the waters and waves roared, while the ship shuddered and creaked like an old tree in a gale as the storms lashed about her. At night, when the master took Kilts for his walk, the shaggy terrier braced himself against the madness of the elements—ears back and tail forlorn, he showed a courage not entirely his.

There was no sleep for him during those wild nights. Up and down the cabin he would pace, anxious eyes betraying the trouble in his heart, as the floor—once flat and certain—shifted to a steep angle of ascent; but no sooner had he adjusted his stance than it slithered out into tortuous descent that made him dig his nails deep into the rug for safety. On occasions he took refuge on either the master's or mistress' bed, but there was little relief from the strange upheavals—only the warmth of the blanket comforted him, and a pair of arms steadying him stilled in a measure the apprehension of his once brave heart.

* * *

On the day that the storms ceased, New York came into sight. Kilts stood by the rail and followed the pointing hands—over waters and the movements of little boats, tall towers capped with sunlight stood against the sky. The ship shivered against the pier. Was there room in such a stately city for one small Aberdeen?

E. Y.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Stability of What?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial query under the above title seems a bit less than fair in the importance it assigns to steadiness of price level. Apparently your conclusion is that steady employment is far more important than steady prices.

Since bank credit furnishes so large and elastic a part of the total amount of money, however, since it tends to adjust demand and supply of money, to prevent "money corners," and so to control disastrous price fluctuations, what more feasible plan could be suggested than to make the Federal Reserve Board's already existing control over credit complete and purposeful, as a means of stabilizing general prices?

Statistical studies make it seem certain that the board's credit policy in the past has largely influenced the price level, although perhaps without adequate recognition. Why should not the board continue the work with its eyes open to the fullest public welfare? Mr. Eccles's more recent advocacy of a "federal open market committee" certainly contemplates use of the board in some way as a regulative influence over credit and therefore over price level. That seems the essential point.

What should now be undertaken may perhaps best be called a "managed currency." It is most important that, as in the British and Swedish practice, the control should be placed in the hands of highly competent and sympathetic administrators, and their methods should not be too strictly limited. Their aim, steadying the price level, rather than their methods, should be prescribed. This would impose responsibilities.

Doubtless, Sweden's Professor Cassel, as well as the British officials, in charge of the "managed" currencies of those countries meet perplexing problems, but they seem to be solving them in such ways as to meet with the approval of a large majority. American officials of extensive monetary experience should prove equally capable of such service to their country.

RALPH W. CONE

Rozel, Kan.

Britain's Food

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor, Sir Charles Close, president of the International Population Union, is quoted as saying that self-sufficiency for Britain in food production is impracticable. This belief is responsible for the massing of the bulk of our population in factory towns.

In the year 1894 when the factory system was first seriously challenged, investigations were made into the agricultural possibilities of this country, and it was found that the system of farming which was carried on was based upon minimum crops and unescapable expenses, but inefficient as things were, it was found that if the whole of the area which was farmed was as well cultivated as the best farms were, the nation could easily feed itself.

The millions are only half fed. The population was taken as 40,000,000 adults, and each head was allowed about twice the quantity of food which the average wage earner now gets, and it was estimated that about 16,000,000 acres of arable land farmed intensively would suffice.

The area of land in possession of the farmers is about 40,000,000 acres, made up of about 14,000,000 acres of arable land, 16,000,000 acres of permanent pasture, and about 10,000,000 acres of rough grazings.

All employable people could be permanently and lucratively employed on our idle acres.

MALCOLM MACPHERSON

Cold Norton, by Chelmsford, Eng.

Art in Everyday Life

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some time ago there was published in your columns a splendid plan for making art available to everyone, sent in by Annot.

I heartily agree that art must be made appreciable to the entire population, not confined to discussions in women's clubs where it is sometimes made an artificial or snobbish thing. Art should occupy an important part of our homes and lives. The ancients are judged by the remains of art and archaeology which have come down to us, yet how much less attention do we of today seem to give to things artistic. Most people are afraid of art because it has been put on a pedestal and been made an expensive and one-sided expression.

The public schools do not teach enough art appreciation. I do not mean the history of paintings and sculpture, with the reasons why one should like this or that, but the genuine feeling for art expressions of all kinds, a willingness to give up the desire to see "naturalness" and superficial qualities and representation of nature in the work of artists.

JOSEPHINE KOPENHAUER

Pomona, Calif.

"You Are Welcome"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the Educational Page recently, the Parent column advocated saying "You are welcome," referring to some gift. In England we say "I'm glad you like it," or "Don't mention it," as the case requires. The use of "welcome" there would be considered vulgar. We use "welcome" in greeting a guest (rather stilted or very effusive) or in speaking of welcome news, etc. If used as in the letter quoted it would imply that one had simply passed on something of no great value to one's self—a rather satirical use.

OLIVE LEE

London, Eng.

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," credited in an article on historic Maine women to Kate Douglas Wiggin, was written by Alice Hegan Rice, a Kentuckian, not by Mrs. Wiggin.

E. LECLEAR

New York City

The Wide Horizon

Europe Cries Out for Money Peace

By Everard C. Cotes

LONDON

TOP-HATTED potentates of the franc, the gulden, the belga, the lira and the mark are in anxious conclave with one another in Basel, Paris, Amsterdam, Rome and Berlin. An armistice for their hard-pressed finances is everywhere in debate. It has become known that the British Government is almost as wishful as they are themselves to end the present currency war.

Europe is crying out for a money peace.

The British conditions for such peace are that world commodity prices should be so adjusted upon a permanent basis as to preclude possibility of any subsequent breakdown of currency stabilization.

The Bank of England is reticent regarding the reported mission of one of its representatives to Washington to discuss dollar-sterling stabilization. Such stabilization, nevertheless, is beginning to be regarded in financial circles in London as not only desirable but also as capable of achievement.

* * *

Lord Elibank was loudly cheered when in his capacity as chairman at a silver jubilee dinner of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire held in London on May 17, he urged that such an arrangement should be made. "The nations forming what is known as the sterling area," Lord Elibank said, "comprise a third of the world's population, and if it were possible to persuade the other great English-speaking people across the Atlantic to collaborate with the sterling area, I believe that no other nation could afford to stay outside."

Lord Elibank's statement reflects British financial opinion at the present time. It is regarded as specially significant, since it has followed official pronouncements in Washington by Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Hull for the United States, and in London by Mr. Neville Chamberlain representing Britain, showing that the governments on the two sides of the Atlantic are both desirous of seeing such an arrangement brought into operation.

* * *

It is true that Mr. Chamberlain indicated that difficulties have first to be removed. "Exchange rates," he said, "cannot be controlled without reference to other economic factors. The exchange rates are the outcome of exchange of goods and of capital transfers. Just as it is no use to try to anchor a ship if the anchorage is always shifting, so, it seems to me, it would be futile to attempt to bring about stabilization in that way until we can see some prospect of stability of conditions after that stabilization has been effected."

The view prevails in Lombard Street that these difficulties would be sufficiently met if France now devalued its currency by a further 15 to 20 per cent. The promoters of this scheme point to the ease and success with which the Belgian currency has just been devalued by no less than 28 per cent. The franc, they say, could easily be dealt with similarly since the change demanded is smaller. Once the franc devaluations had been effected, they claim that the pound and the dollar would only have to be pegged to the franc at its new value in order to stabilize existing exchange rates between London and New York permanently.

* * *

The scheme has two drawbacks. One is that it involves yet further sacrifice from the French rentier. The other is that it would be a new blow to Britain's export trade generally and to the Lancashire cotton mills in particular. The French rentier lost the greater part of his savings in the franc devaluation of 1928. He is unlikely, therefore, to consent knowingly to a further dip into his already sadly depleted stocking. The British cotton trade has been nearly ruined since the war by precisely such currency devaluation on the continent of Europe and in Japan, as France is now being urged to repeat.

But neither the French rentier nor the Lancashire factory worker realizes the urgency of the danger that threatens. Financial interests favorable to such stabilization, on the other hand, are alert to the facts and exceedingly well organized. They may quite possibly therefore prevail, though one of their press organs here says frankly that agreement would have to be negotiated "in the utmost secrecy."

But if the scheme be rejected some other must take its place, for the call for money peace has become too loud to be ignored.

Mirror of Opinion

The King as a Husband

IN HIS recent address to Parliament, King George referred to Queen Mary not as "The Queen" but as "my dear wife." "I have been blessed," he said, "these five and twenty years by having my dear wife beside me." . . .

King George is not alone the dutiful husband but the thoughtful one. At the recent Air Force dinner to the King he was served with some fine strawberries from South Africa. Calling the head waiter, he asked if he might have another order to take home to the Queen. "She enjoys these special treats," he said in explanation.

Such little human traits have deeply strengthened the hold the royal pair have on the affections of the people.—*Boston Post.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, MAY 29, 1935

Drawn by W. J. Heffron

From Illusion to Reality

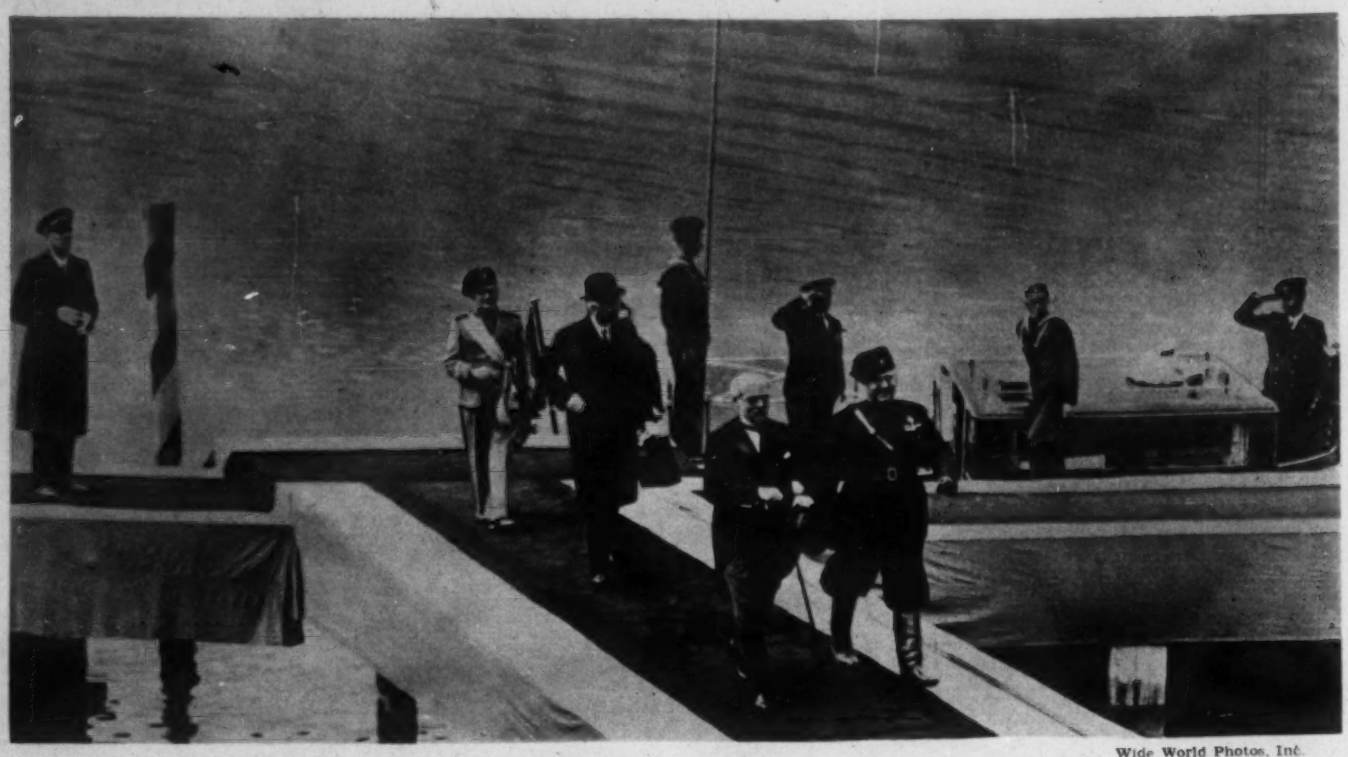
By The Marquis of Lothian

THE EVENTS IN EUROPE during the last two months, following the Japanese adventure in Manchoukuo three years ago, have brought the world, with a bump, down from the clouds to what is called reality. The World War, despite all the defects in the peace treaties, was a triumph for liberal, democratic and pacific ideas over militarism and dictatorship. Shortly after its end almost every "nation" had obtained the right of independent existence; democratic forms of government had spread over most of the earth; disarmament had begun; and a League of Nations came into being to prevent war by settling international disputes by pacific means. The result would have been very different if the "enemy powers" had won the war.

Since 1920, however, the promise of a long era of liberty, peace and progress, which most people expected after the "war to end war," has faded away. It has faded away for three main reasons. In the first place, the treaties of peace were, in many respects, unduly harsh. That, perhaps, was not unnatural. At the end of a long and bitter struggle, involving not professional soldiers alone, but the mass of the peoples, public opinion was inflamed by war propaganda and by wartime memories. The defeated powers were disarmed, were deprived of much territory and overseas possessions, and had imposed upon them impossible obligations for reparations. Nor has it proved possible to bring about any substantial revision of their most important features by agreement in the last fifteen years.

In the second place, the dislocation of production and distribution caused by the war itself, the burden of war debts and reparations, and the intensification of nationalist sentiment, led to a degree of economic nationalism which has broken down the prewar economic structure of the world. All nations, in greater or less degree, tried to be self-contained, the barriers to trade rose higher and higher, payment of international indebtedness became more and more difficult, until there are now some 30,000,000 unemployed in industrial countries, the world monetary system has collapsed, there has been widespread repudiation of indebtedness, and in country after country dictatorship of one form or another has replaced democracy as the one hope of preserving internal order and stability. Economic nationalism has probably been a more serious cause of postwar unrest than the peace treaties themselves.

In the third place, the truth which had dawned on many during the struggle that the ultimate cause of the war was international anarchy and the absence of any form of world organization at a period when time and space were being annihilated by the airplane and radio, as well as by steam, electricity and the internal combustion engine, was beginning to lose its hold. The idea of the unity of men and nations had been enshrined in the concept of a League of Nations, which



Wide World Photos, Inc.

THE STRESA CONFERENCE

Great Britain's Prime Minister, J. Ramsay MacDonald, Arrives on Isola Bella for the Conference. He Is Being Escorted by a Uniformed Aide of Premier Mussolini. Sir John Simon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Follows, Carrying an Attaché Case.

sought to insure that international problems should be considered from the standpoint of humanity as a whole, as well as from that of the individual nation, to bring about by pacific means alterations in treaties which were unjust or were out of date, and to assure the independence, security and property of all nations through disarmament, both military and economic, and by guarantees of collective action against an aggressor. The United States decided against joining the League. So did Russia. Germany was not admitted till 1926. And in some measure the League itself became the instrument for enforcing the treaties of peace, rather than for their amelioration and revision.

For ten or twelve years the English-speaking peoples persuaded themselves that victory in the war had assured peace for at least a generation. The United States returned to its search for prosperity in isolation. Great Britain worked hard, but unsuccessfully, to reconcile "equality" for Germany with "security" for France. Europe became more and more restless as the National Socialist regime came nearer to power. Gradually the logic of the facts began to prevail. Democracy broke down in country after country, and was replaced by the dictatorship of parties based on class feeling, war bitterness or economic distress.

In 1931 Japan, seeing the intense pacifism of the United States and the British Commonwealth, decided to bring about an alteration in the *status quo* in the Far East, as established by the Washington Treaties, not by conferences or diplomatic negotiation, but by the unilateral use of force. In 1933 Herr Adolf Hitler, having failed to obtain the arms equality he had been promised by conference and negotiation, left the League, began to rearm contrary to the terms of the treaty and in 1935 dramatically announced the creation of a German army of thirty-six divisions based on conscription, proclaimed his intention of having an air force equal to that of France, and a navy one third that of Great Britain.

* * *

The postwar illusions have thus clattered to the ground. We are unquestionably once more confronted with the possibility of world war—not immediately, but within measurable time.

The immediate effect has been a run for cover. The United States is more resolved than ever to keep out of the European mess, though she is beginning to consider with some anxiety her future in the Pacific, as are Australia and New Zealand. In Europe the neighbors of Germany are hastily coming together to see if they cannot create a system of mutual guarantees which will insure them a victory if a rearmed Germany tries to modify the treaties by the method of power diplomacy already successfully used by Japan in Manchoukuo, or resorts to war with all the terrific onset in attack which modern totalitarian organization and the airplane make possible.

Germany is bent on "equality" in the fullest sense of the word and on reuniting all Germans in the Third Reich and is wondering whether she can accomplish her ends better with British complaisance inside the League or by isolated action outside it. Great Britain is determined not to accept any military commitments except in western Europe, is considering how, under the Covenant of the League and the Locarno Treaties, she can escape being drawn into a general war, even if war breaks out only in the east of Europe, and is desperately trying to make the League the center of a true European community, including Germany, and not a mere anti-German military combination.

Japan is asking herself if Europe's perplexity is not her opportunity. And all nations are ruminating whether, even by isolation or noncommitment, they can in fact save themselves from being engulfed in world war whenever war is started by someone else, or whether, even if they do take part in a "collective system" to prevent war, it does not mean that they will be forced to fight in everybody else's quarrels and not only their own. Seldom has the world been in such a state of confusion and doubt.

* * *

It is not easy yet to see the way out. It certainly will not be by clinging to the illusions of the past fifteen years. Otherwise our short-sighted search for "peace" will end in a catastrophe as certainly as our short-sighted search for "prosperity" in 1929. The nations need to think again seriously, prayerfully and wisely, if they are to avoid the abyss which is beginning to yawn before them. Fundamentally, they have to do two things. They have to find a way of modifying treaties which are out of date justly and by pacific means, so as to find a fair place for Germany, Japan, Hungary and other dissatisfied powers without depriving their neighbors of their legitimate rights, and they have to get rid of many of the restrictions on trade, to cut down international indebtedness, in order to restore a balance between world supply and demand, so that unemployment will fall and the internal tension in many countries be relaxed.

One thing, however, is certain. The nations will never do these things if they think of themselves alone. The condition of success is that they should think of how the world—humanity as a whole—can be put on its legs again. It is quite certain that the political isolationism and the economic nationalism which have been the main signposts of national policy during the last twelve years have not solved either the peace problem or the prosperity problem for a single nation, large or small, and have been the major causes of the dangerous muddle in which we stand today. If we continue in this way, is it conceivable that we can avoid another world war which is likely to come upon us as suddenly and unexpectedly as did the war of 1914 and the economic crash of 1929?

What I have said is no panic-mongering or shallow pessimism. It is scientific common sense. Either humanity will learn of wisdom or of suffering. It is fantastic to suppose that in the modern world, changing as it is every hour, in every way and in every part, sixty states can succeed in living a self-sufficient life to themselves alone or that they can escape catastrophe if they evolve no other method of dealing with their increasingly complex collective problems than the method of armed anarchy.

It is one of the oldest devices of the carnal mind—that destroyer of human peace—to induce apathy about approaching danger. That apathy exists today. Armaments are rising. International tension is increasing. On the one side militarism is becoming more confident; on the other side pacifists are trying to persuade people that they can vote themselves out of war.

The central truth, as many saw in 1919, is that, in view of modern invention and progress, the time has come for world organization of some kind, if we are to avoid recurrent and more frightful wars. What form that organization will take it is impossible to outline. There are pitfalls in precipitate action no less than in inaction. But that we must demonstrate the reality of that unity of men and nations which Paul described if we are to avoid the evils set forth in the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew is written clearly on the heavens for those who have eyes to see.

The Blossoming

By FLORENCE IRENE GUBBINS

O heart,
Flow out of me
As a white blossoming tree!
Let me be
As delicate a delight
As a pear-tree in the night
When moonbeams burnish it with silver.
Let me deliver
My soul unto God
As bird-songs in the dawn.
Let there be born
In me the ecstasy
Of an apple-tree
A-tiptoe in the sun
Its rosy-whiteness one
With heaven's blueness.

O marvel of a tree!
It has been done in me.
My heart it is that blossoms there:
It is not whiter nor more fair,
In the dark winter's womb,
In the frost-sealed tomb
His sun reached down and stirred
Faint answers and I heard
Life ring through the darkness,
And it broke
Thought by thought the winter's yoke,
And like a prodigal I ran
Unto my Father: then began
The spices in my garden to flow forth.
His wind blew from the south and from the north.
At His first kiss,
The miracle of bliss,
The tiny shoots russet and green,
The sheen
Of leaves close-shuttered, freed—
Wind-loosened.

O heart,
Flow out of me
As a white blossoming tree!

H. Armstrong Roberts

Belgium's Leaders

Young King Leopold III and Prime Minister Paul van Zeeland, Recognized as a Financial and Economic Expert, Promise a "National Renovation" for Their Country

THE ROYAL PALACE, BRUSSELS

Belgium's "New Deal"

By Paul van Zeeland

Prime Minister of Belgium

BELGIUM IS ENGAGED in a courageous effort to meet the acute social and economic problems facing the whole world today. Because of its special situation, geographically and industrially, our country feels the effects of the present crisis of economic and political security to a large extent.

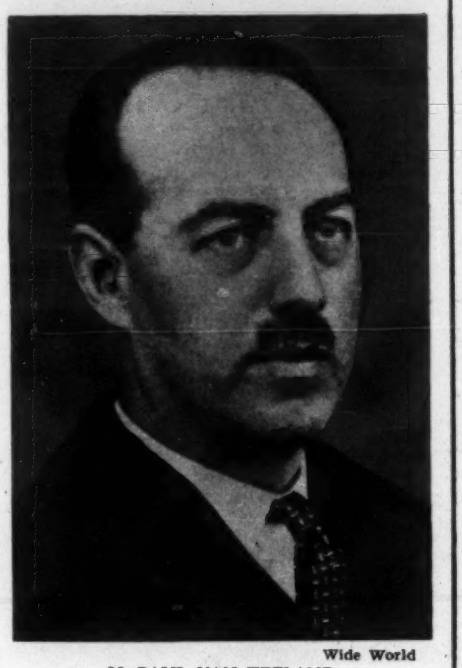
Placed as it is on the crossroads of Europe, peace is its sincere aim and desire. Dependent in great degree on industry and foreign commerce, it is vitally interested in the restoration of world trade.

Just as political security requires a stabilization of the European situation, so international prosperity can only be restored by a return to economic stability. The existing uncertainty must give place to confidence. The restrictions and barriers which choke international exchange must be lowered, and soon, if a solution is to be found to the present crisis.

Notwithstanding the trend toward economic nationalism all too apparent everywhere today, the nations need one another. No country can remain prosperous alone—the well-being of one depends upon the well-being of all. There must be a reversal of the tendency toward excessive customs duties, import quotas, restrictions on tourist traffic and on the flow of currencies. All these hinder commerce and check the process of adjusting the nations of the world to the new conditions of production and distribution which have resulted from the World War.

Within Belgium we are busy trying to complete this adjustment. Under the guidance of our monarch, King Leopold III, the present Government is endeavoring to carry through a national renovation. The goal of this renovation is greater economic and social security for all. In this respect it might perhaps be compared to America's "New Deal," although of course the circumstances, the problems and their solutions differ in countries so unlike as Belgium and the United States. I am sure we can count on the understanding and appreciation of our efforts by the American people. For our part, we have followed with the greatest interest and sympathy the courageous efforts of President Roosevelt.

An important part of our program is monetary stability. Compelled by the irresistible pressure of circumstances to revise the monetary statute, Belgium is, nevertheless, firmly attached to the gold standard. A sound and stable international monetary basis is the necessary starting point for economic negotiations tending to revive world trade. The nations must embark boldly on a plan for settling the monetary problem by international agreement. Belgium stands ready to play its full part in all attempts to promote greater peace and security, both political and economic, among the nations of the world.



Wide World

M. PAUL VAN ZEELAND

Wide World

LEOPOLD III

By Mallory Browne

SOLIDLY AUSTERE ON THE HILL above Brussels stands the impressive Royal Palace; from its gray eminence, broad boulevards and narrow streets wind down to where the busy old commercial capital clusters around the Place de la Monnaie.

Place of the Money—Palace of the King: Belgium today is the conjunction of these two. The unostentatious but active head of the Belgian nation is King Leopold III. The busily efficient but unpretentious Prime Minister of the Belgian Government is M. Paul van Zeeland, financial and economic expert, vice-president of Belgium's National Bank.

Although it is April, and the hyacinths are flowering white and lavender around the statue in the Place Brouckère, a violent snow storm is beating down on Brussels. Hail, sleet, snow and cold rain combine to make narrow New Street—as usual one of the oldest in the city despite its name posted in both French and Flemish—inhospitable and uncomfortable. Yet a large crowd is standing huddled against the shop fronts and in the slushy street. They are waiting patiently, even cheerfully, to see their King and Queen. For it has been announced that Their Majesties, for the first time since the coronation, will attend a gala performance. Suddenly there is a loud burst of cheering—the royal limousine has drawn up in front of the theater entrance.

Inside, 3000 persons, as brilliantly elegant as the crowds outside were simple and bedraggled, greeted the royal party with the same sincere enthusiasm. Even the realization that the King had at the last minute been unable to come did not dampen the ardor of the people's homage to the young Queen, whose charm and beauty immediately made amends for his absence. And a few days later, when he made his first ceremonial public appearance at a military review, he was welcomed by the people with the same obvious depth of affection.

Both these occasions, though seemingly mere formalities, were in fact possessed of considerable significance. For the young King Leopold had, a few days before, turned over the control of the State to an almost equally young and relatively unknown Premier, who had proceeded to form a Cabinet largely composed of Socialists, devaluate Belgium's currency by 28 per cent, and initiate a regular "New Deal," under the name of "National Renovation." How would it be received? Apparently, despite an immediate rise in prices which resulted from the devaluated belga, the Belgian people have retained confidence in their leaders—in their new King and their new economist-Premier.

For M. van Zeeland is primarily an economist. Relatively new in politics, he is already, at 42, a world figure in banking circles. His experience in financial matters, so far from being restricted to Belgium, has extended to many countries.

After the war, during which he had won the Military Cross on the battlefields before being taken prisoner, Paul van Zeeland returned to Louvain University to complete his interrupted education. As soon as he had obtained his degree he was awarded a fellowship for study in the United States by the "Commission for Relief in Belgium Education Foundation," with which former President Herbert Hoover was so closely associated. He chose Princeton, where he studied political science and post-war international finance under Professor Kemmerer.

Returning to Belgium, he entered the National Bank (the Belgian equivalent of the Bank of England or the Bank of France) and represented his country at the Geneva International Economic Conference. Already he was acquiring a reputation as an expert on post-war financial problems, and was soon sent to Czechoslovakia on a special banking mission. This he accomplished so successfully that he was made secretary of the National Bank, and, after another equally successful mission to Greece, he became one of the active heads of the bank, when only 33 years old, and after only four years' direct association with the national institution.

In this position he was one of the youngest representatives to the conference which framed the constitution of the Bank of International Settlements at Basel, Switzerland.

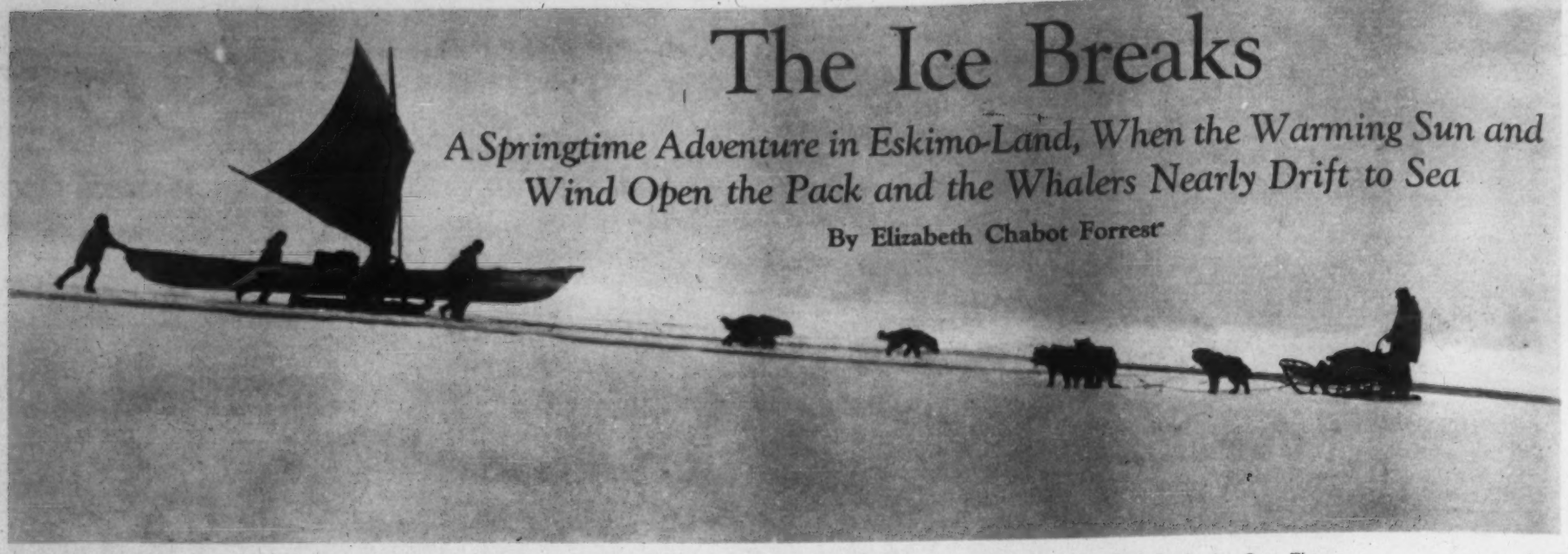
Although a member of the rather conservative Roman Catholic Party in Belgium, M. van Zeeland has decided "socializing" ideas of his own. In 1931, he made a special tour of Soviet Russia, studying the elements of the famous Five-Year Plan, afterward writing an authoritative book on the subject. Later in the same year he traveled to Cairo as an independent financial advisor to the Egyptian Government.

Turning once more from East to West, he again visited the United States and became an ardent—if eclectic—admirer of President Roosevelt and the American "New Deal." His close contacts at this time with the President's "Brain Trust" are doubtless responsible for the presence in his own Cabinet of half a dozen professors of political economy. All these international experiences and missions make him particularly well fitted for the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, which he holds in addition to being Prime Minister.

The Ice Breaks

A Springtime Adventure in Eskimo-Land, When the Warming Sun and Wind Open the Pack and the Whalers Nearly Drift to Sea

By Elizabeth Chabot Forrest



The Oomiak's Sail Was Raised to Hasten Progress Shoreward, and the Dogs Divided Between Sled and the Boat. The Dark Streaks Are Open Water.

SCHOOL WAS OVER FOR THE YEAR and I was alone in the nearly deserted Eskimo village—for companions, only a handful of women and children and a few very old men whose hunting days were over. "The Big Oomiak" was camped with Kotook's whaling crew at the edge of the flaw a dozen miles from shore for the spring hunting. Far out on the horizon hung a dark cloud that indicated open water, and between it and the tundra's rim stretched a chaos of glittering ice, covering water fathoms deep. The dog team trail, a discolored thread winding across the whiteness to vanish in the pack, connected the village with the open water—the Eskimo's larder, well stocked at this season of the year with walrus, seal and whale.

The previous evening a native had brought in word that "the Big Oomalik's" bread was gone and the coal oil for his Primus stove was low. Knowing that the straight meat diet of the Eskimo soon grows monotonous to the civilized palate, upon receipt of my husband's message I at once started evaporated potato yeast and set about making bread. All night, while brilliant sunlight from the southwest windows flooded my kitchen and the village noises went on undiminished about the schoolhouse, I kneaded bread, fried doughnuts, and baked cinnamon rolls. When they were finished I left the kitchen full of fragrant good things, pulled on reindeer boots and parka, and went out into the village in search of a messenger.

* * *

Each day at least one dog team driven by women and girls went out to open water to bring the hunters' harvest in to the ice cellars of the village. Today, however, luck was against me. On hands and knees I crept into one snow hallway after another, pushed under heavy dogskin curtains, opened tiny driftwood doors into sod-covered igloos. Without success. No one was going out upon the ice.

Walking home across the crusted snow that scintillated rainbow iridescence, I reached a sudden resolution. Earle should not go breadless another day. I would go out myself.

Though it was late May and the day was mild, I dressed warmly, for harsh experience had taught me to prepare for any sort of weather in the Arctic; socks of fawnskin, fur in, on my bare feet; boots of reindeer legs with the hair of the sole turned in to form a thick, warm pad under the foot; over my woolen union suit a man's flannel shirt, and trousers of short-haired summer deerskins, tanned by my friend and neighbor, Tooluk, to velvet softness; a short, lightweight parka of muskrat over all, and wool gloves on my hands, red fox mittens on a yarn cord about my neck completed my ensemble.

* * *

When I emerged from the schoolhouse with their harnesses over my arm, our sled dogs sprang from the roofs of their snow houses and began to lunge and scream, wild to be off, while every other sled dog in the village followed suit. Although it was by now 5 in the morning, a bevy of half-grown boys and girls who had not yet gone to bed appeared instantly to give me a hand with the dogs.

Amid a pandemonium of 200 screaming dogs, of rattling chains and shouting youngsters we got the sled loaded and the five dogs harnessed two abreast with Ekluk in the lead. I took my place firmly on the protruding rear runners of the sled, my helpers loosened their grip on the dogs, and we were off: flying through the village with the steel teeth of the brake futilely tearing up a cloud of snow behind; hurtling from tundra edge to frozen beach; and off along the trail that wound into the pack.

For a time the dogs, wild with delight at being loosened from their stakes, traveled at breakneck pace, ears eagerly pricked forward, tails waving aloft, one after another emitting sharp little yips of joy that spurred the whole team to fresh bursts of speed. On the level flats we had fine going, smooth ice, covered with crusted snow. But between the flats lay heaps of shattered ice, and pressure ridges upreared 30 feet against the sky. Through these the trail was roughly hewn. On such a trail one's nerve and muscle are taxed to their utmost, the sled bounding from cake to cake, careening around sharp bends, scraping between jutting point and pinnacle of ice.

An hour's travel and the dogs had lost their first exuberance, settled down to a rhythmic trot that sent the miles slipping steadily beneath the steel-shod runners. Perched on one of the handlebars, I relaxed and looked about me at the deep blue boulders frosted over with white, the glittering fingers pointing skyward, the vast cakes precariously uptilted. Through the thick black glasses that protected my eyes, I saw, on every side, mute evidence of the terrific power of Arctic ice fields.

The day was pleasantly warm, 30 above zero, and the dogs in their shaggy coats jogged slowly now. About us lay blue-white glitter, profound silence. No other living thing was visible. The ice pack was like some great, ruthless monster that lies, claws momentarily sheathed, basking and purring in the sunshine. And then abruptly the serenity of the scene was shattered. Before us a sinister black line cut our pathway.

* * *

The dogs crouched, whimpering, at the crack. They knew its evil portent as well as I. An off-shore wind had opened the pack at an old, snow-filled crevice. The field of ice beyond it, the field on which the whaling crews were camped, was moving out to sea. It would go slowly and insidiously. Before the men camped on its farther edge discovered that they were adrift, they would have floated far from the stationary ice along the shore. Between, would lie a mass of churning cakes with knife-sharp edges, no place to risk a frail skin boat.

My leader studied me with bright, expectant eyes; ready at a word to flash about and scamper back to safety. But with urgent voice I turned him seaward. Trembling with terror, he sprang across the crack that cradled water fathoms deep, and we were off along the trail beyond. I stripped off my parka and ran behind the sled, urging the dogs to greater speed. One thought was uppermost in my mind. Suppose I should find a wider crack ahead! We would be trapped on a floating floe, not even a skin boat to turn to. But we had to take that chance. The hunters must be warned.

The dogs scrambled up a glassy ridge, went sliding down its other side, and there at the foot was what I had feared to find. A second black strip cut the whiteness. For a moment it looked as though we had reached the end of our trail. Then, 20 yards to the north, I saw a crossing, a cake jammed sideways in the crack. Across this uncertain bridge the dogs crept timidly, and on we went. Coaxing, commanding, pleading, at last we lurched through a wall of shattered ice and came out upon an open flat with, right before us, a tent gray against a barrier of ice, and beyond that, the black of open water.

* * *

Before the tent, Kotook's crew, my husband in their midst, sat on walrus hides about a Primus stove, on which a huge black pot was steaming. All slouched at ease, secure, relaxed in the bright sunshine, while beyond them the water lapped softly against the edge of the ice, and above the water loons, pintails and eider ducks streamed northward. Into this placid scene I burst, and hurled my warning, "The ice has broken!"

Instantly, all was orderly confusion. The tent was struck; the dunnage and whaling gear were loaded into the skin oomiak upon the boat sled; and we set out at a brisk trot for the shore.

For six tense hours we back-tracked over a distance it had taken me but two to cover. Again and again we came to open water, loaded dogs and sled into the boat, and worked our way with infinite caution through turning, grinding cakes of ice, one touch of which would rip our sealskin craft wide open.

At last a shout of joy rose from the men. "Ad-re-gah! Ko-yeh-nah!" "Fine! We are thankful!"

We had reached the "big ridge"—grounded ice fused with the drifting fields of the fall to form a solid mass. Here we were safe. Panting, wet with perspiration, the men flung themselves down on skins upon the snow, got out the Primus stoves, and put on pots of clear blue ice to melt for hot water. I opened my grub box, and how the brown faces beamed at sight of the good bread and rolls!

Presently, our tea was ready. Then, each with a steaming cup in hand, there among the glittering ice piles, under the open sky, we bowed our heads while old Neakok, in his native gutterals, gave thanks for the good food and our deliverance from danger.

A Group of Watchers Before Their Rounded Summer Tent of Skins. (Right) Eagerly, Ekluk Awaited an Order to Turn Back to Safety.

A Whaling Camp Out on the Flaw, Open Water Just Beyond the Rough Ice, an Oomiak Beside the Tent.

Helpful "Beatrice Fairfax"

Through Newspapers and the Radio, Lilian Lauferty Has Shown Others How to Meet Their Problems —and She Takes Her Own Advice

By Marjorie Shuler

LILIAN LAUFERTY AT HER DESK
As "Beatrice Fairfax" She Has Received Half a Million Letters Asking for Advice.

HOW DOES A FAMOUS WRITER on family problems behave in her own home? What kind of a private life does a woman have who has publicly, in print and over the radio, advised the world and his wife how to live their lives? Lilian Lauferty, who was Beatrice Fairfax in print for seven years and has appeared in broadcasts under that name, has received, opened, and read 500,000 letters from perplexed people living anywhere from Alaska to Buenos Aires. Does she follow the advice she has given to them?

That was the question I set out to put to Miss Lauferty's husband, who is rather by way of being a personage in his own right, since he is none other than James Wolfe, basso-baritone of the Metropolitan Opera in New York City.

I have heard that voice filling the dark reaches of the Metropolitan and I have heard it humming gently—or as gently as James Wolfe can hum—across a swimming pool. I have heard its vibrant notes fill his own drawing room at his home in Great Neck, and I have watched people jump when Mr. Wolfe, seated in his automobile, has indulged his fancy for a chat with anybody in sight, swinging down a clear road and yelling greetings to small boys and their mothers.

But never have I heard Mr. Wolfe's voice sound as it did when he announced that his marriage had been distinctly a success, and for some of the same reasons that he thinks that his wife is able to advise other wives and mothers and daughters and husbands. He thinks it is her amazing combination of childlikeness, interest in everyone, and belief in everything good.

* * *

"She is Hoosier, real Hoosier, and New England too and Victorian, and that is why her work is so perfect," he said in that accent of the Russian which is so difficult to transcribe but which is so intriguing to the ear. "Sometimes she is so mid-Victorian that it is terrible. Sometimes she is childlike and sometimes she is old and wise. She takes living very seriously and somebody else's problems very seriously and you just can't kid her. I have seen her with what I call her curtain-down expression, but always she will answer when she can."

There was another man in the drawing room, the very mention of whose name means hard-headed, well-earned business success. He has known Mrs. Wolfe longer even than her own husband, and he undertook to analyze her qualities, saying: "She can do her job because, in the midst of a constant whirl of disillusioning and heart-breaking experience, she always retains what I call her illusions. If those disillusioned people who write to her were met with wise disillusion they would not be helped, but it is because she has faith in the realities of good that she is able to show them a way to solve their problems."

Earlier in the day at a luncheon party I had heard another well-known woman describe Lilian Lauferty as "a sentimentalist, but like a ship at anchor, buffeted by the waves, yet keeping her own decks clear."

In the course of the day that I spent with her I learned a great deal about what she thinks of herself. She knows she has a childlike quality, but she likes to have one.

"Doesn't Maeterlinck always put in a child to interpret deep and profound truths?" she asked me.

* * *

She cheerfully admits being a sentimentalist and a romanticist, but she does wish that people would also give her credit for her practicality and the way she can run the house when she hasn't a maid, and do her job under all sorts of interruptions.

And while she is rather proud of all the millions of words she has written in print and spoken over the radio to help people deal with the prosaic things of life, she does think it would be nice sometimes if people knew that she is a poet at heart and that the first recognition for her writing came when she was an undergraduate at Smith College and President Seeley read four of her poems at chapel, commenting on her "perceptions, understanding, and response to life."

It is the easiest thing in the world to start her talking about her philosophy of marriage and the home. There are certain fundamentals which she lays down, first, perhaps, being her conviction that all human beings have an inherent desire to do the best that they know how—even if sometimes they need to be helped to see that best.

"Most marriages are wrecked by possession," she said. "Husbands and wives should be two together, never one. There is nothing more terrible than selfish dominance masking itself as devoted tenderness. People have problems because they have so little faith and confidence in good. Most temptations are external, but they are driven into consciousness by criticism, doubt, and the material aims on which people focus their attention."

A good many people were amused 10 years ago when the authority on marriage problems married an opera singer, and there were many predictions about the temperament which might rage in the Wolfe menage.

But the woman who had advised so many others how to save their marriages says that she had not been five days on her honeymoon before she discovered that she had married "a mechanic, an electrician, a plumber, a pathfinder, and a pal," qualities which it is quite obvious Mrs. Wolfe keeps constantly before her husband's eyes, so that he has precious little chance to be an opera singer at home.

She says that she has one aim when she opens every letter from her correspondents and that is to show inquirers "how to think in terms of truth and act in terms of love."

To which she adds, "Most of us would get on better with other folks if we got on better with ourselves. The only person you can change is you. If you have the poise and good temper that come of self-control, you will make friends as you go through the world. The beauty you bring into your home is bound to become a part of your daily living. You and your children, like racing crews, must pull together if you want to get ahead. Love and friendship will not abide with you unless you make yourself attractive to them. None of the worth-while things in life are free. All must be paid for. And happiness isn't too expensive. It is bought with work and patience and intelligence and unselfishness."

When she was just out of Smith College a good many of her friends thought that Lilian Lauferty could become a writer. Some of them brought her in touch with a well-known editor and he gave her a job as "a gal reporter."

* * *

Bringing that childlike quality of hers to "the big city," she saw everything with surprised, enchanted eyes and wrote about events in that same spontaneous manner. But sometimes she fell down badly, from the editor's point of view, and the climax came when she was sent to the tenement home where a tragedy had occurred, with instructions to make the mother in that home think she was a friend of her son's. There was no need at pretense. The mother opened the door to the young girl, accepted her at once, and began to rehearse the tale of the tragedy. She brought out her son's photographs and his baby shoes. Here were the souvenirs she had been told to steal, but she did not touch them. The "gal reporter" comforted the mother, and then went to a near-by florist's, where she squandered her whole week's salary on flowers and wrote a note, "Your story is safe with me, but don't talk to anyone else."

Back at the office she persisted to everyone that there was no story, even facing down "the Editor." In that interview "the Editor" told her: "You are probably the worst reporter in New York. You don't know news when you see it. How would you like to keep it from happening? Why don't you try being a Big Sister to the world?"

He handed over to her a folder bulging with letters, and the "gal reporter" became Beatrice Fairfax. Her letters were soon coming in at the rate of 100 a day and when she wrote an article out of her own sorrow to show that life is unbroken, eternal, 1000 letters came in the next seven days.

* * *

At one time she was five-persons-in-one, writing almost the entire magazine section. She did the fashions, an "Ann Lisle" series, news as "The Girl Reporter," interviews under her own name, dramatic criticisms as "A. A. Waterbury," and advice to the married as "Beatrice Fairfax."

After her marriage she thought that she would write books. She had married an artist and it would be a better partnership if she were an artist too. Her first book was finished and published. She started another and stuck. By then she decided that the writing of books was not yet for her, and she went back on the air as Beatrice Fairfax.

Now and then she encounters people who have written to her. Recently she had a letter from a man, saying, "My son invites you to his christening," which put the finis to a chapter in which that same man had written her in anguish some years before and she had replied to him by saying, "If what the neighbors say is more important to you than what you know, then prepare to sacrifice all your life to fear."

I have known her to change her frock when a dinner guest arrived, because they were both wearing the same color and she thought it would be kinder "not to be in competition." I have known her, at a time when her own problems were big enough, to dash off to the city to help someone else with advice. And I have heard the story told by a woman who once made a remark which hurt her, that Lilian Lauferty said, "I don't let the grass grow on a hurt; let's go for a walk and talk it out." To which the woman added, "And she has never referred to the incident from that day to this."

Perhaps it is these qualities which make the woman, who at heart wants most in the world to be "an artist" and write good literature, willing to listen to the confidences people always have reposed in her and say what was her farewell speech to me that evening, "After all, it doesn't really matter what I write, if only I can use this gift to help people help themselves."

MR. AND MRS. JAMES WOLFE
At Home, Lilian Lauferty Is the Wife of the Metropolitan Opera Songster.

Breaking New Ground

Classes That Teach Colored Folk of Mississippi to Read and Write Bring Visions of Grandeur and Beauty to Negroes, Many of Whom Have Worked in the Fields for Decades

By Ruth Bass

A GROUP OF SCHOLARS IN AN ADULT LITERACY CLASS

"I BEEN BREAKIN' UP NEW GROUND all day long, but this here more tougher'n any plowin' — hardes' work I's ever done yet." Shorty, the indefatigable hoehand, plowhand, cotton picker, millhand, possum hunter, what not, sighs. He brushes a gray moth off his neck, wipes the great, wet beads off his black face, wipes a few drops off the clean new book and leans nearer the light. The little lamp seems all but lost among the shadowy, cobwebbed rafters, unreflected by the dark faces whose eyes are lowered to books in the hot, hay-scented mill loft.

"Countin' de stumps ain't go clear de field," somebody answers. The dark faces look up. The glowworm of a lamp catches new light in the flash of white teeth and lighted eyes. They grin. They are all hoeing the same row. Every man and woman of them has picked cotton under the white-hot September sun all day; most of them have walked two or three miles since sundown. Now they are doing the day's real work—learning to read and write.

" 'Scuse me, Li'l Miss, but I jest natcherly born can't do this here—" Big Cammie pushes the book away in despair.

"Can't 'spect ter see de cow a settin' on top de chimbley! Gi'me dat book." A burst of laughter this time in which the official jester, little, gnomelike, 65-year-old Mary Goode is loudest of all, relieves the strain like a drink of water at the end of the row on a mid-August afternoon.

* * *

It is a nightly scene in one of the Adult Literacy classes of the Mississippi Emergency Education Program of 1934-35. The student body consists of thirty or thirty-five Negroes from 17-year-old Lyda Mae, who has done passed the fifth grade herself, but is determined that her 20-year-old husband, Charlie, who insists with a sort of pride that "they can't nobody learn" him to read, will at least learn to sign his name—to old Burl, who was 12 years old at the time of the surrender and who has vowed to learn to read the Bible.

There was much talk, pro and con, when they heard that "Li'l Miss" was going to start up a school for grown peoples—grown *black* peoples. "She done had a letter from de Gov'mint." "Hit fuh de old 'uns what ain't never had no chanct befores."

They wondered, first of all, what the white folks would think of that. A number of them insisted that learning Negroes wouldn't be stood for by the white folks. There were rumors of white-caps, whippings and warnings. A few sturdy and enlightened ones declared that the Gov'mint was more stronger than the white folks. On the other hand, the Gov'mint was a long ways off. Lela, an Amazonian giantess, stated with authority that "White fokes er no white fokes, effen de Gov'mint done make up hit mind us go read—Jest well git down an' read, fuh the Gov'mint that powerful hit *make* us do hit."

It was all mighty peculiar. At last, long, black Deacon Daniels ended the flutter with his bit of philosophy, "White foke change now—since money done come to pass. When peoples all havter suffer de same thang, hit bring um closter together."

There was no more talk, but Li'l Miss noticed that at first only one or two members of a family came—to be sure it was on the level. But after all Li'l Miss had lived all her life among them. More than one of the women had "nussed" her. To many of them she had been official letter writer and reader for years. "Hit ain't like hit be er strange white woman." After a few nights whole families turned out. Numberless half-naked children ranged themselves, silent as little bronze and copper and soot-blackened gargoyles, along the wall in the half light. Now and then one tumbled over, waked up or cried out in his sleep, was hushed by another. The undisturbed and sweating parents went on clutching their precious pencils in their tight, hot hands.

For writing was, at first, by far the most difficult and most coveted branch of learning. Those old, old hands that had been for forty, fifty, even sixty years, plowing, hoeing, washing, picking cotton could hardly be expected to learn to hold that frail splinter of magic that we call a pencil without a struggle, and the Li'l Miss often grew as hot and damp as they, with holding a stiff, work-worn old hand (so often one that she remembered as gentle and soft in her childhood), curved around a pencil, across the paper. They knew more of the value of writing than of reading. How many times they had had to "tech de pen," for those old hands were unable even to make their X in signing deeds, contracts, insurance papers! How many times they had had to dictate the most intimate communications to absent sons or daughters or husbands! "Effen I cud write lak dat—Law! Wouldn't ketch me here—ner nowheres else—I jes' fly right off to glory—" as they admired their teacher's very poor script. Those stiff, old hands trying to learn to write—

Reading was another matter. To be sure, they had always begged old newspapers and magazines, but newspapers were good for covering shelves, for papering cabin walls so's to keep out hants and the winter wind. Magazines held bright pictures to cover a fire screen—but books. Books were of very little use in this world. Of course, if it happened to be a very thick book it might be used to keep a door open, to prop up a broken table leg or to stop up the cat hole, but a brick bat would do any of these things just as well—even better.

* * *

Then, to their great surprise, reading was a simple thing. Why, it was nothing at all to match up the words on the little cards with the words on the big card. Chillen's play! But—these same words said things in books! Book stock rose like the river rises in April. Not that they ever show great eagerness in their demands. They usually sent their requests to the teacher by the student sitting next to them, by Mary Goode, the glib, by one of the children or by a little note delivered in person. "Li'l Miss, Vict'ry say much oblige for her a book lak mine." While Victory pretends great concentration in making her one, two, three, fours. Or, "Li'l Miss, Big-Mamma say lend her a storybook." Or,

> dear miss
> i rite this L etter too say Much oblig for you too Present me a Book like pearlys your Friend
>
> rosetta Sumrall

So began a wild search for books. In the emergency education program there is no fund for supplies. These people, wondering where winter shoes will come from, with barely enough corn and potatoes to last through till spring, with a few eggs to count on as a medium of exchange for their staples through the winter months, could hardly be expected to buy books. Pencils had been easy. One pencil cost the teacher a penny. That same pencil, sharpened away by the most frugal quarter inch, could be cherished and preserved for months. In fact, only one pencil has been lost in five months and the whole school turned out to search until that one was found. The paper problem was solved by the kindness of a public school teacher saving for us all the sheets that her pupils had used on one side only. But books? Newspapers and magazine print was as a rule too fine for these old eyes.

Then the Li'l Miss turned to the source that had so often before provided them with dresses, coats, hats, broken chairs and old shoes and cracked dishes and baby clothes—the attics and lofts of the plantation houses. Up in these oven-warm attics the dusts of generations were brushed off and forgotten, old books brought to light, her own, her sisters', cousins', aunts', uncles', great-aunts' and great-uncles' first school readers and spellers and storybook. And these blacks took to themselves the cast-off, moth-eaten, second and third-hand reading material as they had always taken the cast-off, out-moded dresses and furniture. True, there were no two books alike, but all the better, for then nobody ever read the same story aloud and, audial minded as the race has come to be, hearing each other read and spell was no small part of the schooling.

Little coupons were sent off to milling and tooth paste and insurance companies, travel agencies, mail-order houses—what not, and in return we acquired numbers of brand-new, clean, sweet-smelling cook books, pamphlets, ABC books, nursery rhymes, each bearing its own propaganda, but bearing it in clear, printed words—words to be learned in a book of one's own! Then a soft drink company sent pencils for all. We were given rulers, crayons. We painted a wall black—The hay-loft school was endowed!

* * *

Like the children's day school we had a Thanksgiving with reading, speaking, singing and—gifts for the poor! Half the countryside stopped to listen to our singing on those warm, white October and November nights. Many of the younger Negroes and a good number of the older, past 60 years, were now reading stories in the second, third and even fourth readers that had belonged to their teachers' ancestors.

They could read selections from newspapers. A newspaper became precious and to be pasted on walls only after every word in it had been spelled out, identified, put together, discussed and relayed to the less fortunate—even then papers could be re-spelled, re-read from the walls on those cold and rainy winter days when about all a body could do was to sit around the light-wood fires.

Names were signed and signed again, capital letters and little letters copied and perfected, words copied from print

(Continued on page 13)

Digging Out the Facts

That Is the Purpose of the Congressional Investigation, an Important Tool in American Government, and Most Inquiries Have More Than Returned Their Costs by Conserving National Interests

By Edward A. Williams

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INQUIRING

Senators Nye and Barbour of the Senate Munitions Investigation Committee Listen Closely.

WAITING

Wide World

J. P. Morgan, International Banker, Responds to the Call of the Senate Banking Committee. Here, From Left to Right, Are Thomas Lamont, George Whitney, Leonard Keyes (Standing), Mr. Morgan, John W. Davis, and R. C. Leffingwell. All Are Members of the Morgan Firm Except Mr. Davis, Who Is Mr. Morgan's Counsel.

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EXPLAINING

Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., Makes No Apologies for Huge Munitions Profits.

THE APPLAUSE THAT GREETED Representative Lindsay Warren's recent blasts against the alleged high costs and small accomplishments of Congressional investigating committees is beginning to die down as astute taxpayers look at the record. The Congressional inquiry stands up well under scrutiny. It has all the earmarks of a valuable agency of government, and one which has given Americans their money's worth.

For a fraction of the cost of one modern battleship, about 400 Congressional probes have been carried to a conclusion since the first Congress inquired, in 1792, into the defeat of General St. Clair at the hands of the Northwest Indians. The $10,000,000 or more that Senator Black estimates was saved to the Federal Government by his inquiry into the air-mail contracts would pay for all the probes ever held by the Senate and the House. In a recent letter to the writer, Senator Black stated his belief that "the Government will collect far more income tax as a result of this investigation than the investigation cost."

Exposure in a Congressional inquiry, with subsequent court action based upon the investigation, has forced many a wrongdoer to disgorge fraudulent profits and return government property. Examples that come first to mind are, of course, the Government's recovery of the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills oil lands, worth more than $200,000,000 in cold cash and of inestimable value to the nation in time of war. Yet the bill run up by the Congressional investigators who exposed these fraudulent leases, as well as half a dozen other major delinquencies of the Harding regime, amounted to less than $500,000.

Nevertheless there have been protests against the "excessive" costs of investigations. In 1926, Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming pointed out that in the preceding 16 years the Senate alone had spent $1,383,500 for investigations, and that the annual expenditure for all Congressional inquiries had mounted from $25,000 to almost $300,000. As part of the Coolidge campaign for economy, he proposed that the number and scope of such probes should be cut to the bone.

The ready rebuttals that were made to Senator Warren's proposal provided a good case for the value of investigations to the American public. The New York World pointed out editorially that, in support of Congress's expenditure of $250,000 or $300,000 a year for inquiries, "there can be cited only such insignificant (?) results as the saving of a few hundred millions to the country in the exposure of waste and graft in the Veterans' Bureau, trickery in the leasing of naval oil reserves, etc." If economy is really sought, the World continued, "Cutting out two items alone, the mailing of free seeds and the tinkering with remarks in the Congressional Record, would more than offset the cost of investigations!"

Investigations frequently produce results that are hard to put down in terms of dollars and cents. The information gleaned by Congressional probers has often enabled Congress to legislate so as to forestall losses in the future.

* * *

The investigaton of the Indian fighter, St. Clair, which cost less than $5000, resulted in a drastic overhauling and improvement of the War Department. A succession of inquiries into the Government's printing contracts with private concerns finally brought about the establishment of the Government Printing Office. The first Civil Service Act in 1883, and its later amendments, were shaped after Congress had gained the necessary information by a series of investigations into the workings of the spoils system.

The Graham investigation into World War expenditures cost the country $500,000 in 1920, but, according to the estimate of a Treasury official, almost $1,000,000,000 of government funds were involved. While probably only a fraction of that huge sum was disbursed carelessly or fraudulently by the War Department, the information gained by Congress for future use undoubtedly justified incurring the expenses of the Graham inquiry.

The cost of investigations, which has skyrocketed in recent years to several hundred thousand dollars each Congressional session, is largely due to the fact that present-day members of Congress must continually deal with affairs of the utmost complexity. Research assistants are needed to turn up the facts on stock market manipulations, holding companies, price fixing, and other aspects of our complicated industrial order. Furthermore, as the executive branch of the Federal Government is entrusted with more and more functions, Congress has a greater need to check on administration, and the number of such inquiries is bound to be large.

The duty of Congress to fling out frequently the dragnet of a Congressional investigation was proclaimed by Woodrow Wilson in his work on "Congressional Government," written 27 years before he reached the Presidency. A close student of English government, Wilson saw that the United States needed to lean heavily upon the Congressional investigation, since we do not have the English system of subjecting members of the Government to a daily "question hour" on the floor of the House.

In Wilson's words: "It is the proper duty of a representative body to look diligently into every affair of government, and to talk much about what it sees. It is meant to be the eyes and the voice, and to embody the wisdom and will of its constituents. Unless Congress have and use every means of acquainting itself with the acts and the disposition of the administrative agents of the Government, the country must be helpless to learn how it is being served; and unless Congress both scrutinize these things and sift them by every form of discussion, the country must remain in embarrassing, crippling ignorance of the very affairs which it is most important that it should understand and direct."

Only about 30 investigations were held during the first quarter century of the republic; the number did not leap sharply upward until the scandals of General Grant's Administration. At the end of Wilson's second term, as many as 51 inquiries were carried on at one time by the Republican Congress, and a similar peak came in the post-Harding era.

* *

The term "Senatorial investigation" covers at the present time practically all the important inquiries made by the national legislature. House control is largely in the hands of a few leaders, and where these leaders are of the same political party as the President, they do not choose to investigate. Lone reformers, feebly calling for investigations, are easily gagged by the strict rules of the House for shutting off debate.

The Senate, therefore, has come to be the only outlet for important investigations. There the right of "unrestrained garrulity" and the threat of a filibuster allow a minority to push through even an unwelcome investigation. The probes of Attorney General

(Continued on page 12)

Wide World

SAMUEL UNTERMYER AT THE BANKING INQUIRY

Mr. Untermyer, Noted Attorney, Is at the Left. Senator Fletcher, Chairman of the Committee, and Ferdinand Pecora, Committee Counsel, Hear His Testimony.

Wide World

BERNARD BARUCH TESTIFIES AT THE MUNITIONS QUIZ

The Former Chairman of the World War Industries Board Talks to Senator Nye, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, Before the Hearing Begins.

Business "Goes

Motion Pictures Have Been Adapted to Help and Enable Dealers and Customers to U

By Robert W. Des

Courtesy of Bell & Howell Company

THE ULTIMATE CONSUMERS SEE THE PICTURE
Dealers, Salesmen, and Prospective Buyers View a Sound Picture Made by Wilding Picture Productions, Inc., for the Plymouth Motor Corporation and Shown in a Dealer's Display Room.

IT WAS ALL PRETTY DISAPPOINTING. The survey had showed 80 per cent of the nation's houses in need of painting. A good plan had been worked out to help master painters get the orders to go ahead. And, yet, results were almost negligible. Company officials were in conference to decide what to do.

With 32,000 painters handling the company's products, meetings had been arranged all over the country so that the new plan might be explained. But only 16,000 painters attended, only 600 of those attempted to co-operate with the company to use the plan—and then they had persuaded less than two prospects in ten to repaint.

"I think the whole sales plan is a failure," one official remarked. "I don't believe the painters want to co-operate."

"No," said another, "the plan is all right, and I'm sure the painters will co-operate—but we'll have to do more than *tell* them how; we'll have to *show* them how!"

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that when we lecture them and write to them and send them printed matter about the plan, it isn't enough. We ought to make a motion picture to *show* them how the plan should work, and how they can 'sell' the home owner the painting job he needs so badly."

"You mean, make a movie showing how to sell paint? Why—what are you talking about?—movies aren't any good for that sort of thing!"

"Oh, yes they are!" their champion contradicted. "Don't you know that some of the biggest and most successful companies have been using movies for years to help them handle their sales problems?"

"Yes, but . . ."

* * *

So a movie was made—and the problem was met. With a movie for a feature attraction, more than 26,000 of the 32,000 painters and paint dealers flocked to the meetings that the company sponsored. The picture showed them how to use the sales plan worked out so much earlier, and 6700 master painters—once their full co-operation was won by *showing* them how to sell more paint—began to put the plan into operation. Aided by the lessons the screen taught, they persuaded eight out of ten prospective customers that now was the time to paint, and that theirs was the paint to use.

Of course, "One Painter to Another," which brought about these results, was not just "a movie." It was carefully planned by sales experts and motion picture experts. It was made, after sufficient research, to present the painter's problems from his own point of view, to give him practical selling ideas, and to visualize for him how and why he should co-operate with the company's merchandising plans. The picture won the confidence of painters and enlisted their support and co-operation in all parts of the country. This happened several years ago, and the National Lead Company, which was the sponsor, has since made other pictures.

Courtesy of Castle Films

HOW TO SELL ORANGES
"Sound Shooting" on Location for "Sunkist Speaks," a Castle Film Production for California Fruit Growers' Exchange.

Nor is this experience exceptional. Scores of companies have found the motion picture a valuable sales aid. A picture entitled "Partnership for Profit," showing how Sunkist oranges are grown and prepared for market, and ways in which they may be successfully merchandised, was produced for the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. Results were striking. A grocery chain in Bridgeport, Conn., doubled its regular volume of business after its employees saw the film, selling three and one half carloads of oranges in 10 days. A group of Detroit stores sold 32,000 orange and lemon drinks in two weeks. A Buffalo produce company increased its average weekly sales from 246 boxes to 1203 boxes of oranges. A group of stores in Rochester, N. Y., increased its sales of oranges by more than 200 per cent.

The sales of Goodrich tires were increased by about $1,000,000 in 1934, as against 1933, and officials of the Goodrich company attribute the increase largely to the use of motion pictures shown to dealers, helping them to improve their service and methods.

The sale of between 75,000 and 100,000 Ford cars within the last year or two has been traced directly to the use of motion pictures. The Ford Motor Company's picture, "Rhapsody in Steel," was a star attraction at the Century of Progress exhibition in Chicago, while a more recent picture, "These Thirty Years," for which the script was written by Phil Stong, widely known novelist, has been even more favorably received by dealers and public everywhere. In fact, it was regularly reviewed by some critics of theatrical films, and it was selected as one of the seven best pictures of the month by the Preview Committee of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., the organization headed by Will H. Hays.

The Century of Progress Exhibition was a turning point in the history of industrial films. Prior to that event, some excellent business pictures had been made, but the enthusiastic response of the public, and particularly of business men, to the 50 films shown at the Chicago fair came as a surprise, even though it has been amply shown over a period of more than 20 years that the motion picture has something unique and useful to contribute to business. Intended to reach dealers, jobbers, and consumers of goods and services, the film is able to break through indifference and apathy. Perhaps it is the "story appeal," perhaps it is the novelty or the diversion that the picture promises—but it wins attention and, if it is well made, it holds attention to the end. There is no interrupting the sales story when the film is the salesman, and if "seeing is believing," here is the means by which anyone may be convinced, provided the product is "right" and the picture properly planned and produced.

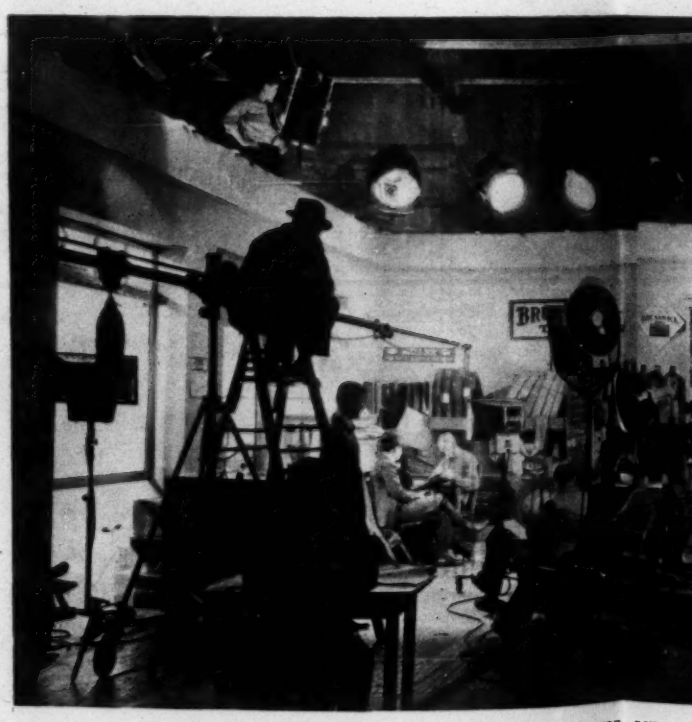
Salesmen are industry's shock troops; they fight in the front lines. For them the motion picture is a weapon, and an effective one. It helps them to visualize the subject under discussion, it moves from point to point and place to place, without limitations, to *show* how the product is being used, tests through which it is put, how it is made, how it may be merchandised, or ways in which a desired end may be satisfactorily accomplished. It is not always easy for a salesman to carry samples of his goods, especially if they are bulky objects, or if he is selling a service rather than an article, but it is quite feasible for him to carry two suitcases containing several reels of film and a projector for sound pictures—and in those reels he can carry the world itself.

Many makers of business motion pictures today are "graduates" of Hollywood, and the very companies engaged in the work are some of them offshoots or branches of theatrical producing companies. It was inevitable that some enterprising business man or some alert film man should recognize the advantages that the motion picture could bring to business. The Bray Pictures Corporation, which invented and developed the animated cartoon, claims 22 years in the field of the industrial film, and yet does not boast of being first. The Castle Films, an organization directed by Mr. Eugene W. Castle, also pioneered in the field. Mr. Castle made a film for the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in 1913, one of the earliest uses of film in business, and in 1915 he made the first of a series of films for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

Caravel Films, Inc., had its beginnings more than 15 years ago, subsequently to become a division of Trade-Ways, Inc., a group of four sales-building organizations. The William J. Ganz Company has been in the business for about the same length of time. Others prominent in the field are Audio Productions, Inc., Loucks & Norling, Inc., Pathéscope Company of America, Inc., Advertising Film Associates, Films of Commerce, General Business Films, Mason Wadsworth Producing Company, and Visomatic Systems, Inc. All of these companies have headquarters in New York City. Other producers include Jam Handy Picture Service, Inc., Detroit; Burton Holmes Films, Inc., Chicago, and Wilding Picture Productions, Inc., Detroit.

* * *

Just what company was first glorified in an industrial film is a debatable point. So much depends upon how one defines "industrial film." The Ford Company has used motion pictures since 1918. A certain steel company was early in the field with a film, and it also is said that the Hoover Vacuum Cleaner was the first so advertised. More important, however, in indicating the value of such films, is the list of corporations which have sponsored films of their own during the last few years, with



DRAMATIZING TIRE MERCH
A Moment in the Studio Production of a Caravel Film Made to

oes Hollywood"

d to Help Increase Sales, Build Friendships, ners to Understand the Services Offered

obert W. Desmond

Courtesy of Caravel Films, Inc.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CAST

As in Hollywood, Here the Director of "These Thirty Years," a Caravel Film Written by Phil Stong and Made for the Ford Motor Company, Says a Word to the Players Before the Cameras Begin to "Turn Over."

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good results. The following companies, their recent pictures, and the producers represent far from a complete list, but they show the high type of business using the film:

Ford Motor Company. "Rhapsody in Steel" (Audio); "These Thirty Years" (Caravel).
New York Central Railroad. "Flight of the Century" (Castle).
Nash Motors Company. "Built to Stay Built" (Burton Holmes).
National Lead Company. "One Painter to Another" (Caravel).
Standard Oil Company of Ohio. "Sohio Is on the Air" (Wilding), and three others.
California Fruit Growers Association. "Partnership for Profit" (Castle); "Sunkist Speaks" (Castle).
Intertype Corporation. "Intertype Steps Ahead" (Loucks & Norling).
Gulf Refining Company. "The Power Behind the Pump" (Caravel).
Hookless Fastener Company. "Bye-Bye Buttons" (Ganz).
McCall Company. "Living Pages" (Loucks & Norling).
Socony-Vacuum Corporation. "It Brings Them Back" (Caravel).
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. "The Winning Rubber" (Jam Handy).
George A. Hormel & Co. "The Tender Age" (Castle).
H. J. Heinz Company. "The Love Apple" (Jam Handy).
Dollar Steamship Company. "Cruising the Seven Seas" (Pathéscope).
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, Inc. "Mrs. Abbott Buys a Rug" (Caravel).
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company. "Carnival, a Story of the World's Fair" (Burton Holmes).
Procter & Gamble Co. "Sculptors All" (Castle).
General Motors Corporation. "The Whole Dollar" (Chevrolet) (Jam Handy); "Man's Eternal Enemy" (Frigidaire) (Jam Handy); "Jerry on the Job" (Oldsmobile) (Jam Handy).
B. F. Goodrich Company. "Under the Tread" (Caravel); "That's Salesmanship" (Caravel).
Kellogg Company. "The Miracle of Corn" (Castle).
Eastman Kodak Company. "Protection Plus" (Caravel).
Kroger Grocery & Baking Company. "Her Krogerocery" (Jam Handy).
Aetna Casualty & Surety Co. "Saving Seconds" (Castle).
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. "Points to Profit" (Caravel).
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. "Green Lights Ahead" (Castle).

Pictures also have been made for such companies as the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Cunard Steamship Company, Hammermill Paper Company, International Silver Company, General Foods Company, Fisher Body Corporation, United States Chamber of Commerce, Sherwin-Williams Company, Ward Baking Company, Willard Storage Battery Company, Champion Spark Plug Company, National Biscuit Company, Hudson Motor Car Company, Borden Company, Raybestos-Manhattan Company, Chrysler Corporation, Erie Railroad Company, International Harvester Company, General Electric Company, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, National Carbon Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, Illinois Central System, and a good many others.

Courtesy of Bell & Howell Company

HOW TO HARVEST GRAIN

The Camera Makes a Picture for the Caterpillar Tractor Company to Be Shown to Farmers and Dealers in Farm Equipment.

The best industrial films are viewed by thousands and sometimes by millions of persons, with unmistakable results. Although the average moviegoer confines his attention to the theatrical films, and is scarcely aware that the business motion picture exists, he sometimes sees such pictures at his place of business, in store windows, and even in the theaters, especially in certain types of the neighborhood houses. It is estimated that 10,000,000 persons have seen "These Thirty Years," the latest Ford Motor Company film, which ran up large attendance totals, both because it was shown at the Chicago fair in 1934 and because it was shown at regular theaters. This may be a record attendance.

Industrial films have three uses, as seen by Mr. W. H. Lough, president of Caravel Films. The first is in making sales. The salesman who cannot take his machinery, his factory, or his processes with him, can set up a projection machine in any private office and demonstrate his product to prospective customers. This method was practical with silent pictures; with sound pictures and the more elaborate projection equipment at present required it is more difficult and is less common.

A second use of films is to train salesmen, dealers, and dealers' salesmen, inspiring them and showing them how the goods are made and particularly how they may be and should be merchandised. Many industrial films of this type are made, including those for the National Lead Company, Sunkist, Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Raybestos, Socony-Vacuum, Gulf Refining, Goodrich Tire, and others.

* * *

A third use of the films is for general promotional purposes within the trade, to maintain or recapture waning prestige, or to introduce new products, and also to build good will and "consumer acceptance" among the general public. Comparatively few companies can use this type to advantage, and when any one does so the film must be good enough to win public interest because of the story value or because of its information-content. In pictures that are to make such a general appeal, too, the advertising message must be very subtly handled, indeed, if it is not to be objectionable.

Making a suitable business picture—even as in Hollywood—is a task requiring the greatest skill in every department—planning, writing, casting, producing, promoting, and distributing. Some of the earliest business films were merely *taken;* there was nothing creative about them and certainly not enough thought as to whether they were going to accomplish the desired purpose, whatever that might be—if anyone knew! Such films are rare today.

Also rare are pictures known as "factory run-arounds," in which the camera moves about to show the factory and the processes by which a product is made. These pictures may be technically well made, but usually they are not interesting. It is pleasant enough to learn that the product is made in a fine building and that the process is efficient, but it does not tell the dealer what he most wants to know—which is how to sell more goods.

So comes the third type of picture—that in which a bond of sympathy is established between the sponsor of the picture and the person watching it, be he jobber, dealer, or consumer—and not infrequently a company wishing to appeal to two or three of these groups will make two or three pictures of suitable types. The well made film helps the person watching it to see himself in its situations, and it holds his interest, probably by a thread of a story running through it.

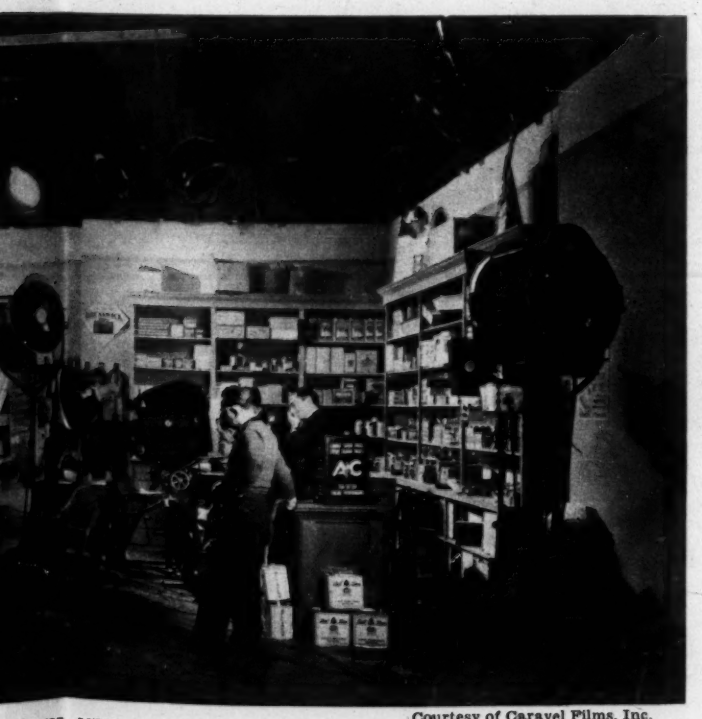
The effectiveness of a picture depends upon the skill of the producing company, very largely, and upon how free a hand they have. The company is in a position something like that of an advertising agency. It needs to understand the client's problem and then to adapt the film to meeting that problem. There must be mutual confidence between sponsor and producer if the best results are to be attained.

Each new business picture is a new opportunity, and no two jobs are handled in the same way by a good producer. His first step is to define the objective—the purpose of the film. It may be to increase sales, but there are many ways to do that. It may be to build an enthusiastic support for the product among the dealers, who tend to "push" a product they believe in. Or the film may be to win consumer good will and "acceptance."

There follows a period of research. The producer goes into the field to look for ideas and to study the problem at its source—whether that be in the factory, behind the counter, in offices, or elsewhere. He will come back with the facts and figures. Now he must decide whether the particular problem calls for a movie at all, or not. The business film is a form of advertising, but it is not the only form. It never can supplant printed advertising, because it is entirely unlike printed advertising; rather, it supplements printed advertising, each doing its own job. Also, in the field of visual advertising itself there are not only motion pictures—sound and silent—but there are slide films—with or without sound—and many big companies profitably use slide films for one purpose and motion pictures for another.

Assuming that a motion picture seems to promise good results, and may be

(Continued on page 15)



Courtesy of Caravel Films, Inc.

NG TIRE MERCHANDISING

ravel Film Made to Show to Dealers Handling Brunswick Tires.

Among the New Books

France in Ferment

France in Ferment, by Alexander Werth. New York: Harper. $3.

NO ONE CAN deny the force and vividness of Mr. Werth's account of the amazing events which assailed France something over a year ago and which have left the whole parliamentary system shaky. It is a stirring story that the Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian tells, though it is possible that he is inclined to pronounce judgments which could be easily challenged.

The Stavisky affair had, of course, more serious consequences (and those consequences have by no means yet ceased to unfold themselves) by reason of the circumstances in which the revelations of corruption and complaisance in high places were made. In itself, it was not, comparatively, a gigantic financial scandal; there have been glimpses of worse things since. But it was sensational, with its hints of an underworld in which gangsters and policemen and politicians and crooks were dimly discerned and inextricably mixed. There were suicides and presumed murders. There were involved ministers and deputies and politico-lawyers.

The story unrolled itself like a film, and nothing was too incredible to be believed. Not everything was proved—it could not be proved; but an atmosphere was created in which proofs appeared superfluous. In the public imagination the parliamentarians were utterly discredited.

* * *

It is not my intention to follow Mr. Werth either in his defense of certain politicians or in his criticism of others. He may be right, and I may be wrong. But unquestionably something is "rotten in the State of Denmark" when such events can succeed such events. The bloodshed in the Paris streets, the long-drawn "inquiries" which seemed intent on whitewashing prominent persons; the system of subsidized newspapers, of favoritism, of time-wasting debates, of intrigues, of governmental instability cannot possibly last indefinitely. Mr. Werth thinks there is a breakdown which may be likened to the breakdown of an automobile. If the automobile is thoroughly overhauled, it will run again.

But at some point breakdowns are so grave that it is cheaper and less troublesome to purchase a new car. The problem raised by the French situation is whether overhauling can now be effective. If we merely wish to reach the next landmark, it is possible that a few repairs will suffice. The idea of men like Doumergue was that reforms were feasible; but at least one of his strongest supporters had since declared that reforms will not now be enough.

* * *

In any case, the difficulty lies in the reluctance of driver and passengers to permit the necessary operations to be carried out. They argue that the engine has served them well in the past and therefore should serve them well in the future. They have a political passion for the exact form of body they have always known, and will not allow a change in the steering wheel. In short, nothing must be scrapped, nothing must be altered.

It is for this reason that many observers (whose opinion I merely register) doubt whether the automobile can be patched up to take us over the next steep hill. Time will show; and there is no need for us to join in the clamorous disputation of the partisan onlookers. But let no one suggest, whatever be the fate of the parliamentary machine in France, that to remark its defects is to condemn the parliamentary machine as such—any more than the collapse of a particular automobile which has been misused or overused is a condemnation of automobiles in general.

At any rate, it will soon be apparent again that the "overhauling" which Mr. Werth advocates must be undertaken without further delay; otherwise there will be a risk of the machine being left by the roadside.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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A Laureate's Harvest

Poems, by John Masefield. New York: Macmillan. $5.

ONE DOESN'T DISCUSS Masefield. One reads him, and re-reads him — aloud. What future generations will think of "Dauber" and "The Everlasting Mercy" it were rash, of course, to predict, but human nature remaining human nature, it is more than likely that the shrewdly portrayed characters of this poet of the twentieth century will become legendary.

Going over again, in this new edition of the Poet Laureate's work, which includes most of his past publications as well as recent writings in verse—the ballads and lyrics, narratives and epics spiced by adventures at sea and fragrant with English fields—one's earlier impressions are reinforced. It was Masefield who said that poetry should please more than the "small book-reading class." Poetry too generally, he has written, "has been designed to be read instead of spoken; and perhaps no poetry can be widely or lastingly popular that is not made to be spoken."

Bearing in mind that, according to his preface, his work for the past ten years has very nearly all been written for performance by "exquisite speakers of work specially written for them by their admirers, the poets"—speakers such as those who inspired him 12 years ago, at the Edinburgh Musical Festival, to devote so much of his energy to the support of verse-speaking groups—the reviewer merely echoes Dauber's concluding message, "It will go on."

No other English-speaking poet has captured in such finished, refined form the mixture of brutality and tenderness, the bread-and-butter and the superstition, of the sailor-man's character, nor welded into such neat pattern the incomparable rhythms of the sea, the colors of storm and sunlight, the odors of sulphur and of salt.

The later poems are further evidence of the artist-ability to employ direct force or understatement, according to the subject and nature of the work. That understanding of the common, hungering heart, of the worker whose aspirations rather than achievements are great, stamps a universal and enduring mark on what is at all times carefully shaped expression.

Without the graphic accounts of barbarity indulged by younger writers, Masefield gave us in his war poem, "August, 1914," an almost unbearable realization of what the conflict meant, with his lines:

So beautiful it is, I never saw
So great a beauty on these English fields,
Touched by the twilight's coming into awe,
Ripe to the soul and rich with summer's yields. . . .

The harvest not yet won, the empty bin,
The friendly horses taken from the stalls,
The fallow on the hill not yet brought in,
The cracks unplastered in the leaking walls.

His pictures of the countryside are as vivid as any he has drawn of the sea. The very smell of the hedges is in "Reynard the Fox," of whose hunter he recalls:

He loved the English countryside;
The wine-leaved bramble in the ride,
The lichen on the apple-trees,
The poultry ranging on the lees,
The farm, the moist earth-smelling cover,
His wife's green grave at Mitcheldover,
Where snowdrops pushed at the first thaw.

Again one enjoys the tragic beauty of "The Daffodil Fields." Now comes the rich addition of "Minnie Maylow's Story," with its variety of fairy-tale, mythology and historic legend. His reverence for the workmanlike job breaks into a vivid description of the building of the horse in "A Tale of Troy."

More than a thousand pages of creditable poetry, produced most of it within a quarter of a century, is an accomplishment of which any Poet Laureate might well be proud.

PEARL STRACHAN

JOHN MASEFIELD — Wide World

Assyrian Tragedy

The Tragedy of the Assyrians, by R. S. Stafford. London: Allen & Unwin. 8s. 6d.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STAFFORD'S account of the tragic story of the Assyrians is indispensable to anyone who wishes to get to the bottom of the series of mistakes, misunderstandings and, it must be added, breaches of faith which have transformed a high-spirited if unruly race into homeless and demoralized refugees.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stafford does not mince his words. Nor does he hesitate in assessing responsibility for what has happened. He thinks Great Britain took a "grave risk" in giving up the Iraq Mandate before the Assyrian question was settled. But for the "cold-blooded and methodical" massacres of disarmed Assyrians which shocked the world in the summer of 1933 he blames a section of the newly recruited Iraq army. It was a crime, he says, "as foul as any in the blood-stained annals of the Middle East."

It is a terrible indictment. But Lieutenant-Colonel Stafford was on the spot and if anyone knows the truth, he does. At the time he was Administrative Inspector in the Iraqi Ministry of Interior. In that capacity, he visited the districts concerned within two days of the killings.

The chief question, however, is what to do with the remnant of this unfortunate race. Evidently, it cannot stay in Iraq. Lieutenant-Colonel Stafford apparently hoped that a home would be found in British Guiana. But since his book was written, the League Commission which investigated this proposal has reported adversely. Following this setback, the French have offered to allow a certain number of Assyrians to settle in Syria. Perhaps all of them—there are only about 25,000 left—will ultimately be established there. Probably there is no better place—if they cannot go back to their own homes in Turkey. It is not far from the Hakkiari Mountains, where they used to live, and climatic and other conditions are not altogether dissimilar. A. G. L.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Re-examining the Decline of William Wordsworth

Wordsworth's Anti-Climax, by Willard L. Sperry. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $2.50.

HERE IS AN ADMIRABLY judicious little book. The results of years of study and meditation are condensed in a small space within which the reader moves easily because his path is not clogged with superfluities. Dean Sperry proceeds directly to his point. He takes his title from a remark of Professor Garrod's, that the last 40 years of Wordsworth's life are "the most dismal anti-climax of which the history of literature holds record."

The "Golden Decade" of Wordsworth's poetic achievement embraces the period from 1797 to about 1807—that is, from the meeting with Coleridge to the publication of the *"Poems"* in two volumes. Thereafter there is work that cannot be ignored up to, and including, *"The Excursion"* (1814); but there are few persons who habitually reread any considerable part of the immense amount of verse which the poet produced later than that date. Despite Miss Edith Batho's recent valiant effort to readjust our perspective and to defend "the later Wordsworth," the fact of the decline is admitted by virtually everybody.

* * *

But, as Dean Sperry says, to recognize the fact is not to solve but to state the problem. The purpose of his book is to re-examine the nature of this decline and consider the various causes that have been indicated for it. No single solution is convincing, for Wordsworth's was a complex personality.

Of late the most popular explanation that has been advanced is the disastrous outcome of the now celebrated love affair with Annette Vallon. This is the theme of recent books by Mr. Herbert Read and Mr. Hugh Fausset who, disagreeing in various particulars, are at one in their major thesis. These critics contend that the affair with Annette and the poet's recoil from her account for his waning sympathy with the course of the French Revolution and for the drying up within him of the springs of human heartedness and presently of poetic inspiration. Dean Sperry refutes this contention by several lines of argument, and is especially vigorous in his reply to Mr. Fausset, who, going a step further than Mr. Read, accuses Wordsworth of conscious hypocrisy.

* * *

In similar fashion Dean Sperry examines the other explanations that have been adduced. He shows that the intimacy with Coleridge was not of so long standing as is popularly supposed, that the beginnings of the break date back to a period considerably earlier than the famous quarrel, and that consequently the separation cannot account for Wordsworth's poetic decline since he continued to write great verse for years after the period of close companionship had closed.

Again, he subjects to careful examination the contention that the anticlimax was due to Wordsworth's change in political affiliations and argues that misgivings about the revolutionary movement appeared not at the end of the Golden Decade but actually before that decade began, that the poet's political opinions were never held so fixedly as has been supposed, and that in his finest work he reaches back across the solution of continuity caused by his residence in France to the point of view held by him before ever his sympathies had been awakened by events in France.

Yet another explanation that fails to meet the requirements is that Wordsworth was discouraged and disheartened by adverse criticism which, taking its cue from Francis Jeffrey, ridiculed and intimidated him. More pertinent that any of these causes may have been the lateness of his arrival at literary maturity and the premature onset of age, for which there is ample contemporary testimony.

But Dean Sperry holds that Francis Jeffrey in his notorious review of *"The Excursion"* fastened long ago upon a fundamental reason for the poet's decline in power and inspiration. Jeffrey remarked that the very quantity which Wordsworth had written upon one pattern made it hopeless to look for any change in it. "All this is so much capital already sunk in the concern; which must be sacrificed if it is to be abandoned." In other words, Wordsworth committed himself to a kind of subject matter which was not inexhaustible and—in short—had written himself out. "I am persuaded," says Dean Sperry, "that Wordsworth's decline was a foredoomed conclusion to his life as a poet, given his technical premises and the restricted subjects which were his patrimony. . . . His capital was sunk in a concern which by its own articles of incorporation was destined to go bankrupt."

With this conclusion Dean Sperry's argument ends; but in a brief second part of his book he turns afresh to the work of the Golden Decade and offers his estimate of its abiding worth. These latter chapters are as admirably accomplished as is the earlier part of the book; and from them the reader will obtain the means to make the proper adjustment of his perspective. The dismalness of the anticlimax does but enhance the splendor of the great years.

SAMUEL C. CHEW

The Dance of Africa

Africa Dances, by Geoffrey Gorer. London: Faber & Faber. 15s.

MR. GORER DESCRIBES a journey he made in the company of Negro friends from France to West Africa. Landing at Dakar, the travelers stayed for a while among the Senegalese, then went inland by motorcar into the kingdom of Dahomey and ultimately left French territory for English. There is nothing in this itinerary to suggest that there was anything extraordinary about the journey, yet the book is streets ahead of innumerable narratives of its kind. In the first place, while the author does not pretend to an exclusive knowledge of his subject, he is a most intelligent observer, he has acquired and assimilated a great deal of fascinating information about Negro life, customs, religion and dances—he is particularly interested in dancing—and he writes a lively and lucid narrative.

The Senegalese of all Negro races have had the longest contact with the white man. They have been under French influence for 300 years and until recently had lost very little of their racial purity or habits. They are mainly Muhammadans, an elegant people, prizing graceful and stylized manners, verbal wit and fashions in dress. They are hospitable and generous—the author's chauffeur tried to refuse his wages because he knew his master was hard up—and they have no class differences founded on wealth.

Their pride, however, makes them bad servants, and in consequence the author found that they had an unjustifiably bad reputation among the French. Through the good offices of Benga, the Negro dancer friend who had accompanied him from Paris, the author was able to come into intimate contact with these people, and he obviously has peculiar gifts for dealing with native races.

There is a good deal of controversial matter in the book. The author's verdict on French Colonial administration is not very favorable. He presents a picture of a small white community of ill-paid, homesick bureaucrats bleeding the natives economically, having no desire to give anything to the country, and treating it quite frankly not as territory for trade or immigration but as a military reservoir for the defense of France. He was surprised to discover the color bar operating under French rule as it does under English, and while he has many words of thanks and praise for French assistance, his final impression was pessimistic. He is one of those Englishmen who expect to be more at home under foreign administrations than under English, but his expectations were not fulfilled this time.

Crossing to English territory he found pleasanter conditions, and he has some sensible critical remarks to offer on the administrative difficulties that face the white race which has educated the Negro. Education has left the Negro in what may be called the intermediate literal phase; the facts have been absorbed but the spirit for the moment flows thinly; public and civic morality is low among the West African Negroes and they are excessively litigious.

Mr. Gorer does not confine himself to this political material, in fact most of the book is devoted to descriptions of dances and a fascinating account of fetishism. There are some good stories and episodes. And there are characters like M. Ferari, the animal tamer, whose life passion was to persuade incompatible animals to get on together. He had a lion purring in his hotel lounge and a warthog called Hippolyte, which knew its name and obeyed orders like a dog. There was also a remarkable ostrich called Josephine Baker, which was so enamored of a Negro chauffeur that it used to go out and bring him nuts from the market in its beak. A panther had once saved M. Ferari's life by clawing him out of a burning bed. Mr. Gorer, although somewhat splenetic, discreetly reveals himself as a strange and diligent person and he has written one of the year's best travel books.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Apple of Concord

The Apple of Concord, by Richard Church. London: Dent. 7s. 6d.

THE NEED HUMAN BEINGS have for poise and serenity before they can get on happy terms with their fellow beings, or fit comfortably into their surroundings, continually provides a theme for novelists. Mr. Church symbolizes the achievement of this state by the "Apple of Concord" and selects a cosmopolitan group to compete for the prize.

Mr. Church's prose is quiet and even. Without raising his voice he conveys fervor and intensity in his descriptions of crisis. Both theme and treatment of the "Apple of Concord" suggest the ebb and flow of an individual rhythm and, though the theme is concerned with postwar conditions and problems, its treatment suggests that the author is capable of a wide range and even greater complexities than he deals with in this book.

He is expert in recording detail. The friendliness of a French innkepeer, the imperturbability and discipline of an English chauffeur, the imprint of the seasons on the country outside Paris are all delicately presented. There is a tender yet ruthless quality in Mr. Church's work which makes it interesting and disturbing.

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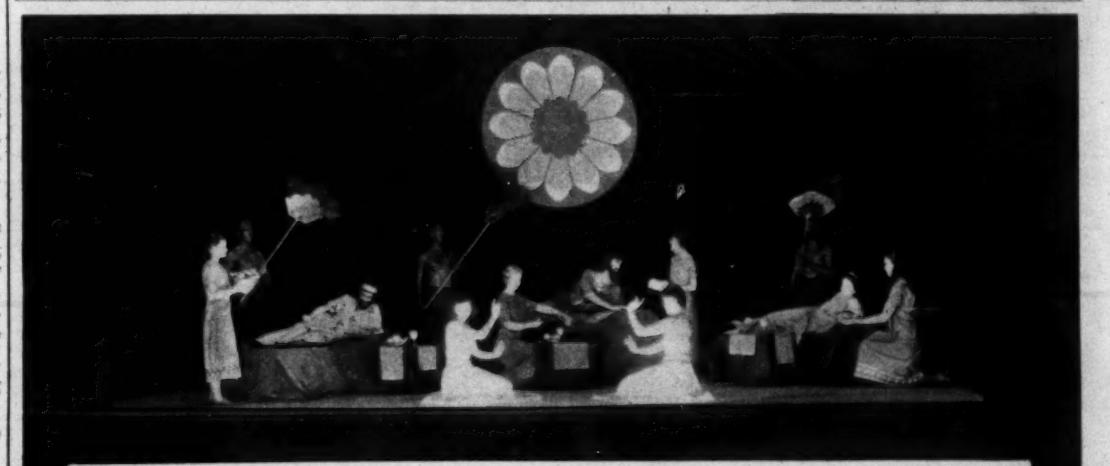

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..Congressional Investigation

(Continued from Page 7)

Daugherty of the Veterans' Bureau, the Aluminum Trust, the oil land leases and the questionable tax refunds were all launched in the Senate, although most of these inquiries had first been proposed in the House, only to be pigeonholed by a committee or smothered by the majority party there.

* * *

Cries of "politics!" and "headline hunting!" are often set up by those who fail to understand why witnesses are forced to recite publicly facts already revealed to the investigating committee by research assistants. It must be admitted that Congressmen have occasionally used an investigation merely as a method of getting political opponents into hot water or of gaining front-page publicity for themselves. But, despite some examples of abuse, the public proceedings usually serve a very useful purpose. The Congressional fact sifters know that a mere quiet gathering of data is not enough. Publicity is the paramount need, and the Congressional investigation is one of the greatest sounding boards ever invented to publicize a scandal and arouse popular fervor for the needed remedial legislation.

The members of an investigating committee of the House or Senate have nets large enough to bring to the surface all relevant facts. They are not dependent for their information upon what they can wheedle from such amiable witnesses as care to appear. The inquisitors cannot be satisfied with what certain persons choose to say about a situation; they frequently need to know facts that interested persons are not disposed to tell willingly. The discerning Edward Livingston pointed out this vital truth more than 100 years ago, during a House investigation on protection for home industries: "A long professional experience has taught me the danger of relying on the testimony of interested witnesses, and has also shown me the great utility of cross-examination . . . (The investigation) is invaluable for the detection of those subterfuges to which interest resorts in order to hide truth or to give a false color to a true statement."

* * *

Fortunately, therefore, Congressional investigating committees have the power to demand the presence of witnesses by subpoena, and can force them to testify as in a courtroom. Books and papers of private businesses as well as of government agencies are liable to seizure for the purposes of the inquiry. Each House has power to punish for contempt the witnesses who fail to comply with its orders. The most recent offender, W. P. McCracken, who was guilty of destroying evidence which the Senate wanted in connection with the air-mail investigation, was recently clapped into jail for contempt of the Senate.

* * *

There is just one important restriction on these powers of the two branches of Congress. The implication of several Supreme Court decisions is that the legislators can exercise such "judicial" functions only when they are attempting to gather material that will aid them in framing future laws. Thus a recalcitrant witness in the Jay Cook banking investigation in 1881 was declared within his rights in refusing to testify, since the Senate was neither contemplating legislation nor constitutionally able to pass any. On the other hand, the court held in 1927 that, since Congressional legislation was in prospect, the brother of former Attorney General Daugherty was guilty of contempt for disregarding the Senate's order that he present himself for questioning.

* * *

Armed with these important powers, Congressional investigating committees are in a position to secure vital facts, prepare appropriate legislation and fix public attention on evils which should be cured. Moreover, the fear of an investigation keeps many an administration up to the mark. These gains clearly outweigh the relatively low cost of Congressional inquiries.

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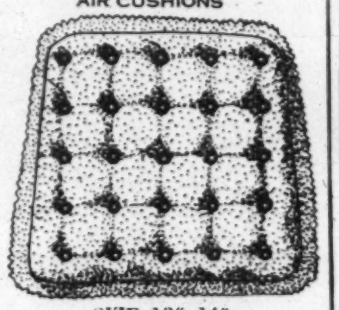

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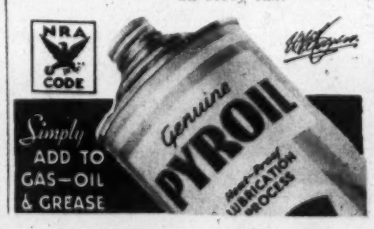

..Breaking New Ground

(Continued from Page 6)

to script, words written from dictation—and letters written! It became a sort of fad to write letters to their teacher. The letters were always delivered in person, so the writer could be sure to see the teacher's face and hear her comments on reading it. For they had found, with poorly concealed delight, that a body could often write what she couldn't say! There existed little thoughts too tender to speak—words too precious to utter—

Another miracle and never-ending delight was setting down words of songs on paper, words that, though probably sung for two centuries or thereabouts, had never been written before. How strange, how unmetrical, how unrhyming they looked in their new world of pencil and paper—not at all as they had always sounded in their long, swinging cadences! In some instances it had taken weeks for an individual to learn to hold a pencil to paper, just that, holding a pencil, days to make a single letter legibly—then quite suddenly, it seemed almost overnight, that individual could write. It was all queer and new and delightful.

* * *

The scramble for books seems endless. They have all learned to read too fast! "Care of the Teeth," "Metropolitan Cook Book," "Stories From Far and Near," uncles' and cousins' and brothers' and sisters' and great-aunts' readers and spellers and speech books and histories and geographies have gone the way of all words—have been absorbed, devoured. Newspapers, magazines, catalogues have a strange way of disappearing from the house before their owners can possibly read them.

Old Aunt Marthy, 66, takes longer and longer reading periods each night. It seems as if the immaculate old woman has fairly lost herself in that book. She's simply trying to gobble up the little, old reader of a bygone day, so carefully rebound in blue-flowered calico. How can those simple stories evoke such intensity?

"Aunt Marthy, you don't have to read it all tonight, do you?" (Wondering where on earth another can be dug up when this is finished.) The eager, wrinkled face raises its strange, old eyes, the black iris queerly edged in a sort of luminous, gray corona. She is called back to the smoky, ill-lighted loft from far away.

* * *

"Li'l Miss, Um a comin' to Androkes an' the Lyon." In no prospect of future joy had Li'l Miss ever heard anticipation of just that quality. One could see it all, the newspapered cabin, a pine knot fire roaring up the chimney, sending out into the room irregular puffs of dark, pungent smoke as the wind blows up through the cracks in the floor, a broken-down rocking chair, a smoky white cat drowsing on the hearth and this dear, little book pulled out from its place among the precious things kept in the trunk. One understands then, why that from the very first time old Marthy had tried to read, everyone stopped to listen so intently, why this old field woman had shown such a rare quality of culture The hard work she had done even the weariness it had left seemed to carry a sort of nobility with it. There has been no room in her life for inferior mental occupation. She does not merely read, she studies. Her whole soul loses itself in this little calico book.

Comprehension takes the place of mere intelligence, sympathy and reverence must follow. She turns to "Androkles and the Lion." The school stops to listen.

AUNT MARTHY, DEACON DANIELS, AND SHORTY

Each word, each sentence is impressed through the sheer intensity of her wish to make the most of those five short pages. It seems to lay over the simple story, the shabby book, the dark listeners, the shadowed loft a mysterious charm like that of certain odors or perhaps—music. Many owners of thousands of catalogued volumes do not possess one of them as old Marthy possesses this moth-eaten, calico-bound third reader.

She finishes the story with a little sigh. No one speaks. Then without visible sign or cue the whole school breaks into singing. What's that? The Li'l Miss cannot but smile at the new words improvised for the old song—

There'll be readin' tonight,
Readin' tonight,
Readin' on the old Camp Ground—

It is the first flowering of the corn from that newly-broken ground.

High Places

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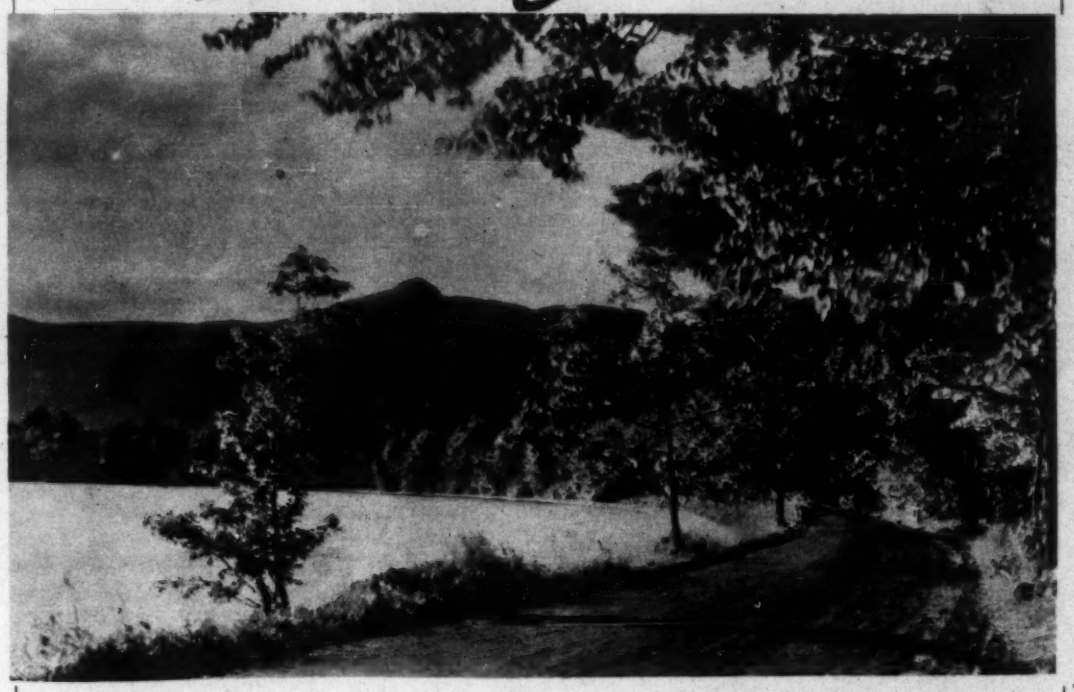

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Letters

Social Credit . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Maj. C. H. Douglas of England, whose books and articles on what he has called "Social Credit" are voluminous and widely read, makes, in his article in the Weekly Magazine Section for April 3, various statements which seem to the writer to require critical analysis.

One such is comprised in his first paragraph which condemns "bankers, politicians and statesmen of the world" as choosing to "wreck civilization" rather than to "give up the money game."

Beginning in such contumelious fashion, with often condemnation of the motives of large sections of prominent citizens of the civilized world, Major Douglas's theories and proposals as embodied in "Social Credit," should be so soundly based and so practicable in application that honest investigators of these theories and proposals would be convinced by them. Otherwise, if impartial and competent critics prove certain of these theories to be based on false assumptions and declare that a number of the untried proposals are open to most serious objections, Major Douglas's sweeping condemnations of "bankers, politicians and statesmen of the world"—without limitation, evidently discloses an extraordinary measure of self-assertion quite unjustifiable though common enough in persons with schemes for transforming the prevailing systems of banking, finance and government in short order.

"The money game," Major Douglas says, "is really quite a simple game." His idea of money may be simple, but it is wholly mistaken in the opinions of profound students of finance and banking. Men like John Maynard Keynes, Sir Arthur Salter, the Hon. Reginald McKenna, Dr. Ralph Young of Wharton School of Finance, Professor Ebersole of Harvard Business School, Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, formerly adviser to the Bank of England, and many others of the highest character have investigated Social Credit's hypotheses and alleged remedies and have condemned them as mistaken in theory and most dangerous in attempted practice.

The undersigned has recently made an intensive study of the books of Major Douglas and his disciples and has himself found unmistakable evidence of faulty explanations of banking practice, mistaken notions concerning money "created by strokes of bankers' pens"; "out of thin air," as one disciple calls it. One need not go further than this article in the Monitor for conclusive proof that the Major and, indeed, all proponents of Social Credit, are primarily ignorant of commercial banking practice, both in England and in America, in certain fundamentally important aspects.

In his article, Major Douglas again says, regarding banks (particularly central banks), at the present time: "any normal type of bank acquires securities by exchanging a draft upon its own credit for the securities, thus increasing the money in the hands of the public by the amount paid and increasing its own assets by the securities acquired. It is quite fair to say," Major Douglas goes on, "that a financial institution in such a case *acquires securities* for *nothing*."

That statement is plain enough—"banks acquire securities for nothing." That statement is either true or false. That statement and others like it, concerning making loans and "building of deposit accounts out of nothing" are samples of assumptions upon which the superstructure of Social Credit's proposals for complete transformation of the world's financial systems have been based.

HARVEY S. CHASE
South Hamilton, Mass.

* * *

Tolstoy and Gorky . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The reviewer of Gorky's "Reminiscences of Tolstoy" in your issue of Jan. 9 is quite mistaken in supposing that "Gorky lived in Tolstoy's house in the period before 'the flight.'" Gorky's acquaintance with Tolstoy was in fact slight, and in the book under review he tells us how he came to write it. It is "composed of fragmentary notes" written when he and Tolstoy lived in different houses in the Crimea during Tolstoy's serious illness in 1901 and 1902. "The notes were carelessly jotted down on scraps of paper, and I thought I had lost them."

It is of course well known that Gorky, as a materialist and an accepter of Marxism and Bolshevik views, could have no sympathy with Tolstoy's belief that every sane man needs a religious outlook on life. The book itself suggests that he did not much relish Tolstoy's criticism of one of his own books, and in a letter I recently received from one of Tolstoy's daughters she remarks that "Gorky's memoirs are full of untruths and of his own inventions."

That comment seems to me rather harsh if one reads Gorky's book as the hasty "jottings" he claims them to be; but to regard it as a "masterpiece" is entirely to misunderstand the place it can reasonably claim in the very extensive literature that has grown up around the name of Russia's greatest writer.

AYLMER MAUDE
Chelmsford, England.

Today's Contributors . . .

THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN, in writing on international questions, draws upon his varied experience as private secretary to Lloyd George in the war years, as one of the founders of the quarterly magazine, The Round Table, as secretary of the Rhodes Trust, and as former Under Secretary of State for India. He has taken an active part in recent discussions of British foreign policy.

FLORENCE IRENE GUBBINS has contributed numerous poems to the Monitor. .

MALLORY BROWNE is the Monitor's Paris correspondent. He recently visited Belgium.

ELIZABETH CHABOT FORREST spent five of her 13 years in Alaska as a government teacher among the Eskimos. She is a contributor to several magazines and has won the Atlantic Monthly and other essay contests.

MARJORIE SHULER resumes her series of interviews with women who do things.

RUTH BASS, teacher of adults in the Mississippi program to reduce illiteracy, under supervision of the Emergency Relief Administration, is a student and writer of Negro folklore.

EDWARD A. WILLIAMS is a former research assistant to Prof. Raymond Moley's New York State Commission on Administration of Justice. He now lives in Washington, D. C.

ROBERT W. DESMOND, a member of the editorial staff of the Monitor, has done several articles about phases of the motion-picture industry. He recently visited Hollywood.

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JEWEL SALAD

(6 Servings—uses only ¼ package)

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine	
¼ cup cold water	¼ cup mild vinegar
½ cup hot water	1 tablespoonful lemon juice
½ cup sugar	1 cup cucumber
⅔ cup pineapple syrup	1 cup canned pineapple
¼ teaspoonful salt	

Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add sugar, salt and hot water and stir until dissolved. Add pineapple syrup, lemon juice and vinegar. Cool, and when mixture begins to thicken, add cucumber, pared, cut in small pieces and drained; add pineapple cut in small pieces. Turn into individual molds that have been rinsed in cold water and chill. When firm, remove from molds and garnish with lettuce and mayonnaise dressing. Grapefruit may be used instead of the pineapple.

Note: Salad may be tinted a delicate green. Tarragon vinegar may be used.

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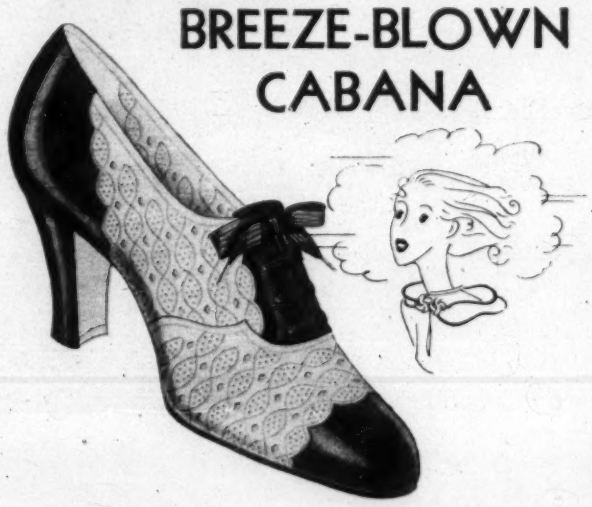

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. . Business "Goes Hollywood"

(Continued from Page 9)

recommended, the research probably has indicated the sort of picture that is needed. Then a script must be prepared to convey the desired message. Hollywood story formulae will not do. The story must be very special in type because a *business* is the star, not a person; and a *problem* provides the theme, not a dramatic situation *per se*. Yet enough drama must be injected to sustain interest without obscuring in the slightest degree the all-important points.

It has been found inadvisable to use amateur talent in business films. Amateurs are ill-at-ease before the camera and often give halting and unsatisfactory performances. For that reason, most business films have casts of professional actors.

* * *

It has proved most satisfactory for a company interested in making a motion picture to select a well-qualified picture-producing organization and then to turn over to that organization the entire job of preparing the script and producing the picture. In some instances, a company calls in a number of picture organizations and asks them to submit plans and bids. This does not work out so well, however, because, if the company is being fair, it keeps all the producing organizations at a considerable distance, with the result that not one of them gets close enough to the essential merchandising situations to be able to work out a thoroughly effective plan.

Another mistake that a sponsoring company sometimes makes, although less frequently, is to have a member of its own organization prepare a "scenario" and then ask for bids. It should be clear that there may be widely different conceptions of treatment based on the same script, and it is impracticable to lay out precise specifications that will insure a uniform basis of cost estimates. This makes the bids practically meaningless.

When a sponsoring company, on the other hand, calls in a good producing organization it commands at once the best creative thinking that the producing organization can provide. The points to be brought out in the picture and the conditions under which it will be shown can be frankly discussed. The costs can be considered, and a picture can be built which will come as close as possible to accomplishing the desired objectives within the price limitations.

Motion pictures cannot be made for nothing, especially when the standard is so high. The theatrical picture, "Hell's Angels," cost between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 to make, Hollywood's most expensive production. "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer" is said to have cost about $3,000,000. Such pictures run eight or nine reels. By contrast, the cost of a nontheatrical film, running from one to 11 reels, (with a popular length four reels to run 42 minutes) would depend upon the number of reels, the script demands as to cast, locations, sets, studios, animation, color and sound. Expressed in a general way, the costs range from $2500 to $5000 per reel of 1000 feet for silent films, and from $5000 to $30,000 per reel for talking motion pictures. To "dub in" the sound reduces the expense considerably.

Because 80 per cent of the companies which have one good picture made come back for other pictures, producers of business movies contend it is evident that the original expense is justified by the returns. Experience has shown that well-planned and well-made business films have paid for their production costs many times over long before their usefulness has become exhausted.

* * *

When a business picture has at last been completed it must be properly "promoted." That is, dealers or others for whom it is intended must see it; they must be brought together in meetings or the film must go to their stores or showrooms. The showings must be properly staged so that the general impression is favorable, so that the points of the film "register" as they are intended to do, and there must be some sort of follow-up, usually in the form of a booklet containing reproductions of views from the film, and a summary of the points brought out, all to be considered at leisure.

Part of the task of intelligent promotion is to see that the film is shown to all groups where it may do some good. Showings may take place at conventions or meetings of jobbers, salesmen or dealers at fairs and exhibitions, at private homes, at retail stores, either for dealers or consumers and either in the store or in display windows; at outdoor showings, perhaps on a portable screen erected on a truck, at clubs, in schools, in theaters, in special consumer showings, and elsewhere.

One clinching proof of the potential power of motion pictures to aid business is to be found in the fact that one product increased its sales an average of 119 per cent in territories where a film was used, while the sales of the same product over the United States as a whole decreased 36 per cent. This is admittedly an extreme case. But another product increased its sales an average of 17.1 per cent in territories where a motion picture was shown, while it showed an average decrease of 67 per cent in sales in other territories. It is impossible to ignore such figures.

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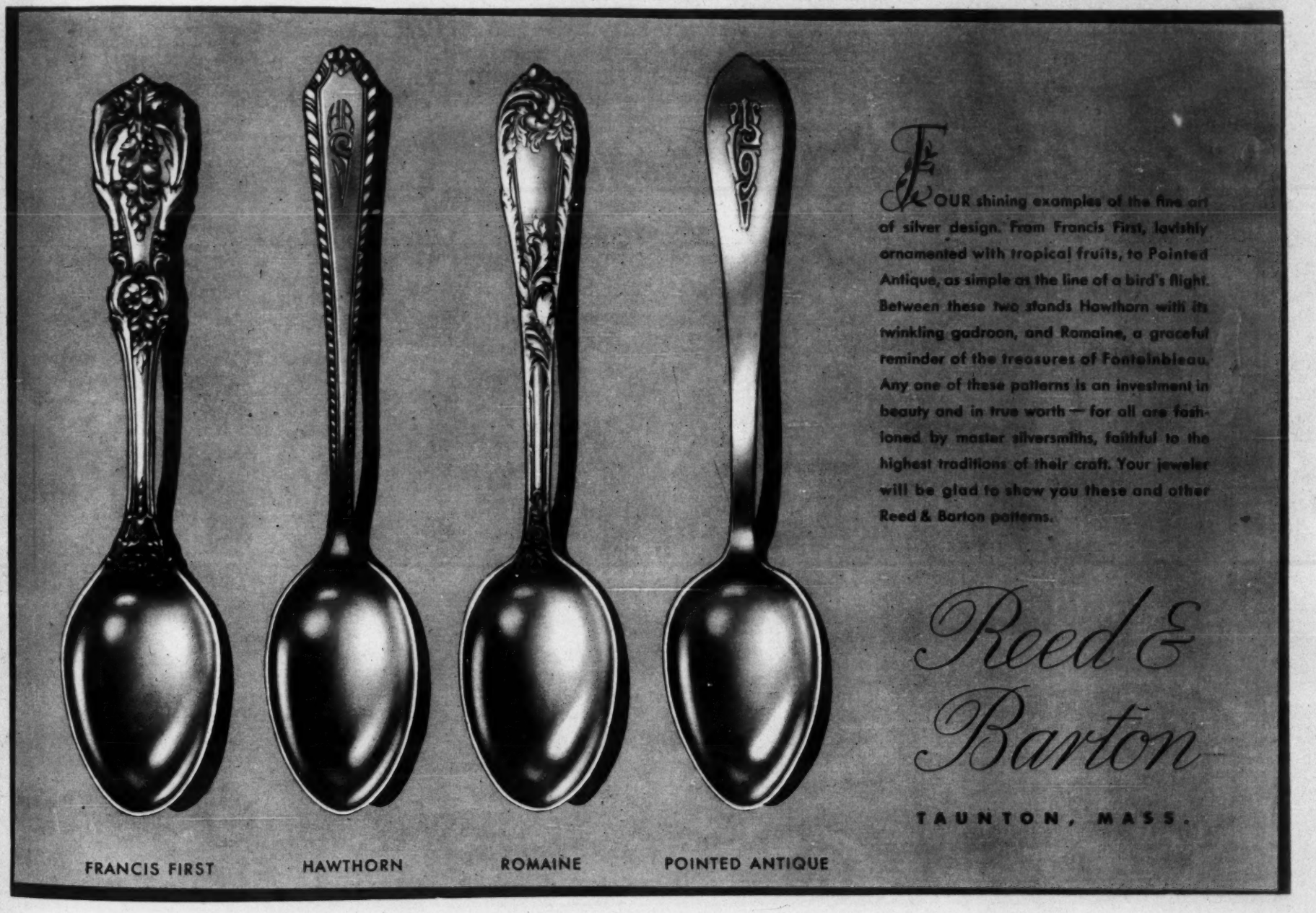
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